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KAZAN

by JAMES OLIVER CURWOOD

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CHAPTER XXIV.—Continued.

With dawn she went down to the edge of the stream to drink. She could not see that the day was almost as dark as night, and that the gray-black sky was a chaos of slumbering storm. But she could smell the presence of it in the thick air, and could feel the forked flashes of lightning that rolled up with the dense pall from the south and west. The distant rumbling of thunder grew louder, and she huddled herself again under the tree. For hours the storm crashed over her, and the rain fell in a deluge. When it had finished she slunk out from her shelter like a thing beaten. Vainly she sought for one last scent of Kazan. The club was washed clean. Again the sand was white where Kazan's blood had reddened it. Even under the tree there was no sign of him left.

Until now only the terror of being alone in the pit of darkness that enveloped her had oppressed Gray Wolf. With afternoon came hunger. It was this hunger that drew her from the sand-bar, and she wandered back into the plain. A dozen times she scented game, and each time it evaded her. Even a ground-mouse that she cornered under a root, and dug out with her paws, escaped her fangs.

Thirty-six hours before this Kazan and Gray Wolf had left a half of their last kill a mile or two farther back on the plain. The kill was one of the big barren rabbits, and Gray Wolf turned in its direction. She did not require sight to find it. In her was developed to its finest point that sixth sense of orientation, and as straight as a pigeon might have winged its flight she cut through the bush to the spot where they had cached the rabbit. A white fox had been there ahead of her, and she found only scattered bits of hair and fur. What the fox had left the moose-birds and bush-pays had carried away. Hungrily Gray Wolf turned back to the river.

That night she slept again where Kazan had lain, and three times she called for him without answer. A heavy dew fell, and it drenched the last vestige of her mate's scent out of the sand. But still through the day that followed, and the day that followed that, blind Gray Wolf clung to the narrow rim of white sand. On the fourth day her hunger reached a point where she gnawed the bark from willow bushes. It was on this day that she made a discovery. She was drinking, when her sensitive nose touched something in the water's edge that was smooth, and bore a faint odor of flesh. It was one of the big northern river clams. She pawed it ashore, sniffing at the hard shell. Then she crunched it between her teeth. She had never tasted sweeter meat than that which she found inside, and she began hunting for other clams. She found many of them, and ate until she was no longer hungry. For three days more she remained on the bar.

And then, one night, the call came to her. It set her quivering with a strange new excitement—something that may have been a new hope, and in the moonlight she trotted nervously up and down the shining strip of sand, facing now the north, and now the south, and then the east and the west—her head flung up, listening, as if in the soft wind of the night she was trying to locate the whispering lure of a wonderful voice. And whatever it was that came to her came out of the south and east. Off there—across the barren, far beyond the outer edge of the northern timber-line—was home. And off there, in her brute way, she reasoned that she must find Kazan. The call did not come from their old windfall home in the swamp. It came from beyond that, and in a sudden flashing vision there rose through her blindness a picture of the towering Sun Rock, of the winding trail that led to it, and the cabin on the plain. It was there that blindness had come to her. It was there that day had ended, and eternal night had begun. And it was there that she had mothered her firstborn. Nature had registered these things so that they could never be wiped out of her memory, and when the call came it was from the sunlit world where she had last known light and life and had last seen the moon and the stars in the blue night of the skies.

And so that call she responded, by leaving the river and its food behind her—going straight out into the face of darkness and starvation, no longer fearing death or the emptiness of the world she could not see; for ahead of her two hundred miles away she could see the Sun Rock, the winding trail, the nest of her first-born between the two big rocks—and Kazan!

CHAPTER XXV.

THE LAST OF McTRIGGER.

Sixty miles farther north Kazan lay at the end of his fine steel chain, just within sight of little Professor McGill mixing a pail of tallow and bran. A dozen yards from him lay the big Dane, his huge jaws drolling in anticipation of the unusual feast which McGill was preparing. He showed signs of pleasure when McGill approached him with a quart of the mixture, and he gulped it between his huge jaws. The little man with the cold blue eyes and the gray-blond hair stroked his back without fear. His attitude was different when he turned to Kazan. His movements were filled with caution, and yet his eyes and his lips were smiling, and he gave the wolf-dog no evidence of his fear, if it could be called fear.

The little professor, who was up in the north country for the Smithsonian Institution, had spent a third of his life among dogs. He loved them, and understood them. He had written a number of magazine articles on dog intellect that had attracted wide attention among naturalists. It was largely because he loved dogs, and understood them more than most men, that he had bought Kazan and the big Dane on the night when Sandy McTrigger and his partner had tried to get them to fight to the death in the Red Gold City saloon. The refusal of the two splendid beasts to kill each other for the pleasure of the three hundred men who had assembled to witness the fight delighted him. He had already planned a paper on the incident. Sandy had told him the story of Kazan's capture, and of his wild mate, Gray Wolf, and the professor had asked him a thousand questions. But each day Kazan puzzled him more. No amount of kindness on his part could bring a responsive gleam in Kazan's eyes. Not once did Kazan signify a willingness to become friends. And yet he did not snarl at McGill, or snap at his hands when they came within reach. Quite frequently Sandy McTrigger came over to the little cabin where McGill was staying, and three times Kazan leaped at the end of his chain to get at him, and his white fangs gleamed as long as Sandy was in sight. Alone with McGill he became quiet. Something told him that McGill had come as a friend that night when he and the big Dane stood shoulder to shoulder in the cage that had been built for a slaughter pen. Away down in his brute heart he held McGill apart from other men. He had no desire to harm him. He tolerated him, but showed none of the growing affection of the huge Dane. It was this fact that puzzled McGill. He had never before known a dog that he could not make love him.

Today he placed the tallow and bran before Kazan, and the smile in his face gave way to a look of perplexity. Kazan's lips had drawn suddenly back. A fierce snarl rolled deep in his throat. The hair along his spine stood up. His muscles twitched. Instintively the professor turned. Sandy McTrigger had come up quietly behind him. His brutal face wore a grin as he looked at Kazan.

"It's a fool job—tryin' to make friends with him," he said. Then he added, with a sudden interested gleam in his eyes, "When you startin'?"

"With first frost," replied McGill. "It ought to come soon. I'm going to join Sergeant Conroy and his party at Fond du Lac by the first of October."

"And you're going up to Fond du Lac—alone?" queried Sandy. "Why don't you take a man?"

The little professor laughed softly.

"Why?" he asked. "I've been through the Athabasca waterways a dozen times, and know the trail as well I know Broadway. Besides, I like to be alone. And the work isn't hard, with the currents all flowing to the north and east."

Sandy was looking at the Dane, with his back to McGill. An exultant gleam shot for an instant into his eyes.

"You're taking the dogs?"

"Yes."

Sandy lighted his pipe, and spoke like one strangely curious.

"Must cost a heap to take these trips o' yourn, don't it?"

"My last cost about seven thousand dollars. This will cost five," said McGill.

"Gawd!" breathed Sandy. "An' you carry all that along with you! Ain't you afraid—something might happen—?"

The little professor was looking the other way now. The carelessness in his face and manner changed. His blue eyes grew a shade darker. A hard smile which Sandy did not see hovered about his lips for an instant. Then he turned, laughing.

"I'm a very light sleeper," he said. "A footstep at night rouses me. Even a man's breathing awakes me, when I make up my mind that I must be on my guard. And, besides"—he drew from his pocket a blue-steeled Savage automatic—"I know how to use this." He pointed to a knot in the wall of the cabin. "Observe," he said. Five times he fired at twenty paces, and when Sandy went up to look at the knot he gave a gasp. There was one jagged hole where the knot had been.

"Pretty good," he grinned. "Most men couldn't do better'n that with a rifle."

When Sandy left, Mcgill followed him with a suspicious gleam in his eyes, and a curious smile on his lips. Then he turned to Kazan.

"Guess you've got him figgered out about right, old man," he laughed softly. "I don't blame you very much for wanting to get him by the throat. Perhaps—"

He shoved his hands deep in his pockets, and went into the cabin. Kazan dropped his head between his forepaws, and lay still, with wide-open eyes. It was late afternoon,

CONTINUED ON PAGE TWO.

VILLA PURSUED SWIFTLY BY THE AMERICAN ARMY

First Week of U. S. Invasion Into Mexico Sees Bandit Chief Hurrying to Escape in Mountains.

Last week saw the start of the American punitive expedition into Mexico to capture Francisco Villa. Strict censorship maintained by General Funston hindered the gathering of definite news on the movements of troops. At the close of the week, several days after the troops crossed the border, Villa was reported to be fleeing from the Casas Grandes district without waiting to offer resistance to the United States troops sent there to effect his capture. On their retreat Villa and his bandits continued their killing and destroying. At Las Cruces, 110 miles south of Casas Grandes there is cached ammunition and food known only to Villa and a few trusty followers.

With the vanguard of Gen. Funston's expeditionary force on Mexican soil since March 15 and other troops constantly following, the United States has begun in earnest its work of killing or capturing Francisco Villa and his bandit gang.

Brig. Gen. John J. Pershing, at the head of about 4,000 United States regular troops, mostly cavalry, marched southward from Columbus, N. M., the scene of Villa's raid recently, and a few minutes after noon the force had crossed the border into Mexico. Thousands of other troops and spectators watched the long brown lines as they disappeared into the dust of the Mexican desert, and there was scarcely one that did not realize the gravity of the move.

The utmost secrecy still continues to surround the movement of the troops, but it is known that other columns have followed Gen. Pershing's force across the border, while thousands of other troops have been arriving at the frontier all week from interior points, for Gen. Funston has determined that American property shall be protected with an adequate force.

Carranza Troops Aiding.

The departure of the expedition served to dispel fears that had been entertained in some quarters that resistance would be offered by the troops of the de facto government of Mexico. Col. Bertani, the commanding officer of the Carranza garrison at Palomas, just across the line from Columbus, promptly joined Gen. Pershing. His force was only 400 men, but they were reported to have displayed willingness, and even eagerness to join in the chase. As a body the Mexican troops will remain under their own command, but a number of them are being employed as scouts by Gen. Pershing.

Col. George A. Dodd, who headed a smaller column that entered Mexico a few hours after Gen. Pershing, some distance west of Columbus, moved in a southerly direction to effect a junction with Pershing at Casas Grandes.

Has 20,000 Troops Available.

Gen. Funston views the situation optimistically. He appeared to have no doubts that the men in the field would render good accounts of themselves in the work undertaken, and he was hopeful that Villa would be forced into a corner at an early date.

There are now available for operations in Mexico more than 20,000 United States troops, and if the plans for recruiting the companies to full strength are carried out this number will, it is expected, be quickly increased. Cavalry posts have been relieved by infantry in most cases in order to furnish a more mobile force in the pursuit of Villa, although in the expedition that went into Mexico this week there is a considerable force of artillery, which can be reinforced at any time by several more batteries that now are held on the American side within easy distance of the border.

It was a feeling of uneasiness, a measure of uncertainty as to the further course of the Mexican sentiment toward the United States that caused Gen. Funston to go very slow in preparing and starting his expedition. He had about 12,000 soldiers under his command along the border in Texas, New Mexico and Arizona, but to send 7,500 of these—or even only 5,000—into Mexico would leave a weakened frontier guard, thus openly inviting raiding bands of Mexicans to cross the frontier and plunder.

Therefore Gen. Funston held up Gen. Pershing, who will be in active command of the expedition, and his columns until additional troops reached the frontier from interior parts. The result has been a heavy movement of regular army troops from all parts of the United States toward the Mexican frontier during the week. Every cavalry regiment has been sent to the border, and thousands of infantry troops and many batteries of artillery have followed. Then, too, Funston took occasion in this delay to thoroughly organize the commissary department of the expedition, to get his flying corps in readiness for the work ahead of it, and to get sufficient hospital divisions to the front to care for all the wounded—for no one believes that this campaign is going to be a bloodless one. In addition a scouting service was organized, scores of civilians familiar with the land and conditions in Northern Mexico being sent out as civilian scouts.

Predicts 11 Years' Chase After Villa

San Antonio, March 18.—That it will take the United States more than 11 years to capture Villa, is the opinion expressed yesterday by R. V. Pesquiera, Carranza diplomatic agent.

"It took 11 years to eliminate Jesse James and his band in Missouri," said Pesquiera, "and Villa is in a vastly better country in which to hide."

Pesquira declared Villa is suffering from the worst case of "swelled head" in history, because of the laudation given him by American newspapers.

Pesquiera left for Washington yesterday.

SHORT ENDS OF NEWS

General Venustiano Carranza will be a candidate for the presidency of Mexico at the next election.

At the Indiana primaries held recently more than 30,000 Republicans scratched the name of Charles W. Fairbanks off the party ballot. Politicians says that it means that the Progressive voters who returned to the G. O. P. will not stand for Fairbanks.

The province of Manitoba in Canada has voted dry by a majority of 25,000. Winnipeg went prohibition by 5,000.

The fact that Ambassador Gerard is to return soon from Germany has caused unconcealed surprise in Washington official and diplomatic circles. It is reported that ill health is the cause, and that he will return to Berlin.

The United States is entering upon what is said to be an era of high prices. War conditions and the so-called monopoly of markets are blamed for the increase.

An institute for government research work has been incorporated in Washington, its purpose being to apply the test of business methods to co-operate with public officers in promoting efficiency.

The postal savings bank law has been amended so as to increase the individual deposit maximum from $500 to $1,000 with interest and an additional $1,000 without interest.

Congress will rush action on preparedness bills in response to the demand of President Wilson. Other legislation under way will be sidetracked.

Senator Benjamin F. Shively of Indiana, died March 14, after a lingering illness. He was 58 years old.

Dr. Frederick A. Cook has demanded of the house education committee that congress make an investigation to determine whether he or Commander Robert E. Peary discovered the north pole.

The unexpected early calls on married men to join the army have created grave dissatisfaction throughout England. The government is considering a change of policy.

The war department has established a strict censorship over the movements of American troops in Mexico. Much of the news obtainable is gathered from Americans who have witnessed troop movements.

Minnesota primary voters at the recent election there preferred Senator Albert B. Cummins of Iowa, over Henry D. Estabrook of New York, for the Republican presidential endorsement by a ratio of eight to one.

With the retirement of Admiral von Tirpitz, the French official circles look for a change in the German naval policy, and predict that the German fleet may come out to engage the British.

The senate has unanimously adopted the LaFollette resolution approving the sending of an expedition into Mexico to capture Villa.

The German reichstag is to devote the latter part of this week to open discussion of the international situation and political problems which have arisen from Germany's methods of submarine warfare.

GETTING UNDER WAY TO CAPTURE THE MEXICAN BANDITS

SIXTH FIELD ARTILLERY AT COLUMBUS, N.M. © INTL. FILM SERVICE

General scene of the mobilization of the 6th Field Artillery at Columbus, N. M., for service in the search for Villa, the Mexican bandit.

PERSHING MAKES RECORD MARCH

Set World's Mark in Chase After Villa, Declares Gen. Funston.

San Antonio, March 20.—"Black Jack" Pershing and his American cavalry regiments set a world's record on their march into Mexico, in pursuit of Francisco Villa.

Major Gen. Frederick Funston made this fact known today when he was asked to comment on Washington dispatches, stating that the government had requested more haste in chasing Villa.

"I don't see," said General Funston, "how I can speed up any more. The main column made a world's record march. I do not see how it could have hurried more."

Wireless communication between General Pershing and General Funston is now effective. There was considerable trouble at first in getting radiograms from the expedition in Mexico, but this has practically been eliminated. The latest reports from Pershing have removed certain anxieties which Funston had entertained and it is expected that the latter will soon leave San Antonio for the south. According to reports at Fort Sam Houston, Villa, on Saturday, was at the Candelario Hernandez ranch, one of the Terraza properties in Chihuahua, southeast of Galeana. He is said to have looted the ranch, taking all available food and killing a large number of cattle.

It is understood that General Pershing's troops are getting supplies at Casas Grandes. The censorship prevents ony confirmation of this report, but, if it is true, the burden of the base at Columbus will be considerably lightened.

CHICAGO MEDICAL SOCIETY OUSTS DR. H. J. HAISELDEN

Action Follows Conduct in Bollinger Baby Case.

Chicago, March 15.—Dr. Harry J. Haiselden was expelled last night from the Chicago Medical society because of his deportment during and following the case of the Bollinger baby.

The doctor refused to operate on the infant because, he said, surgery never could repair its defects. The child died. Charges of unethical conduct were filed against him with the ethical committee of the society. His expulsion was recommended because he permitted publication of a serial story of the unusual case in a newspaper under his signature and posed for motion pictures. Dr. Haiselden told the committee that the story was written by a reporter to whom he gave the facts.

Dr. Haiselden may come before the council at its April meeting and request a reconsideration of his expulsion and friends said they believed he would do so.

ALL AMERICANS ON THE TUBANTIA SAVED

London, March 18.—All Americans on board the Dutch liner Tubantia, which was sunk in the North sea Thursday, were saved.

The list of missing has been reduced to four.

The Dutch foreign office, convinced that the liner was sent to the bottom by a torpedo, is reported to have begun work upon a strong note of protest which will be sent to the German government and which will peremptorily demand an explanation.

The foregoing were the outstanding features today in the story of the loss of the fine Dutch ship.

A Central News dispatch from Amsterdam stated that all the passengers of the Tubantia were saved and that if any fatalities attended the destruction of the ship, the victims would prove to be seamen.

Valuable diplomatic documents, owned by South American diplomats who were on their way home, were lost. It is estimated that the loss of the ship, together with her cargo, mails and the baggage of her passengers, will aggregate $4,500,000.

The greatest indignation exists throughout Holland. Most of the Dutch newspapers have abandoned the theory that the Tubantia was struck by a drifting mine and take it for granted she was torpedoed.

The Nieuw Van Der Tag, of Amsterdam, says:

"We are compelled to recall Germany's promise to the United States not to torpedo passenger ships. We expect the United States will consider the Tubantia affair a violation of that promise."

The Handelsblad, of Amsterdam, says:

"We demand that Dutch government firmly support the United States in its efforts to bring Germany to a better conception of its duty to neutrals."

TROOPERS IN SPLENDID SPIRIT AS THREE YEARS' WAITING IS ENDED

El Paso, March 16.—The American troops were in splendid spirit when the long awaited orders finally came and they started across to Mexico. For more than three years many of the men have been eating the dust along the Rio Grande aching for a chance to go into Mexico.

Just before the bugle to advance, C. K. Warren, a wealthy Michigan man, who passes much of his time on the Alamo-Huaco ranch, asked one of the officers the obvious question:

"Well, are you going across the border"

The officer grinned widely.

"Across?" he queried. "I should say not. We're going to pick up the border and take it with us."

Gen. Pershing rode with his men, but was reported later to have returned to the border.

The cavalry horses even seemed to feel the spirit of the advance. They appeared eager to take up the hard grind that is to be theirs in pursuit of Villa.

The sharp word of command passed down the line and the column swung into the rythm of the march. The heavy supply wagons lumbered forward, the wheels of the artillery tossed back rays of the sun as they turned, swords clanked and saddles creaked—and the march was on.

The heavy dust that is characteristic of the district began to rise from beneath the hoofs of the horses and the swinging feet of the infantry. It rose high over the column and hung there as the troops advanced. Long after the last of them had disappeared into the hills, the thick dust marked their progress. That dust in the Sierre Madre is going to be embarrassing to the secrecy of Pershing's march.

Will Give 100,000 Men.

Berne, March 15.—The Portuguese minister to Switzerland announces that Portugal will furnish the allies with 100,000 men and several batteries of artillery.

FOUR FORMER GERMAN OFFICERS HELP VILLA FORM BATTLE PLANS

El Paso, Texas, March 17.—Francisco Villa has with him in the field four former officers of the German army, who help him plan his battles, according to information given today by an American now in El Paso, but who formerly served in the Villista army. He also stated that Villa was plentifully supplied with ammunition and would be able to hold in the hills for years unless betrayed.

"The four Germans have been with Villa for many months," said the American. "They attend every conference which Villa holds. Through the help of their technical training and Villa's natural ability as a soldier, he will be able to make a stand for years in the hills toward which he is heading.

"I know that since the last trouble broke out Villa's agents have sent enough ammunition to him to fill 20 cars. He has this ammunition and plenty of food hidden away in the hills and is supplied for a long, long time."

HOLLAND PRESS TALKS OF WAR

Tubantia Sinking Arouses Anger of Dutch Against Germany.

The Hague, via London, March 20.—The press of the Netherlands, in discussing the sinking of the liner Tubantia, refers to the possibilities of war between Germany and Holland.

The Amsterdam Handelsblad, after discussing uselessness of such a conflict and considering the many ties between the two countries, adds:

"Nevertheless, nothing would be more damaging to our independence and national existence than the conviction gaining ground that we are unprepared to shed our blood for the defense of our rights and independence."

Likens Act to Piracy.

The Handelsblad does not believe, however, it says, that Germany will withhold clear guarantees against a repetition of such an incident as that of the Tubantia, and continues:

"If the attack was made against the orders of the German admiralty, we expect the submarine commander will get what a pirate deserves."

The Nieuwe Rotterdamsche Courant says:

"If the German navy seeks a conflict with us it should say so. The German government is using the surest means of hurting our national feelings."

The Vaderland asks if the time has not come for America, Holland, Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Sweden, Norway and Denmark to take combined action, "as their interests coincide and there can be no doubt concerning their sentiments."

Berlin Denies Sinking.

Berlin, March 20 (by wireless).—No German submarine could have been in the vicinity of the spot where the Dutch liner Tubantia was sunk, and no German mines have been laid in this region, the German admiralty announced Saturday.

Provide Soldiers Farms.

Montreal, March 17.—One thousand farms will be set aside in western Canada by the Canadian Pacific railway for the use of soldiers disbanded after the European war, according to an announcement made yesterday by Lord Shaughnessy.

The farms will be ready for occupation in the spring of next year.

DISAVOWAL WON'T SATISFY WILSON

Simple Denial of Intention to Sink French Liner Will Not Answer Demand.

The French steamer Patria of the Fabre line, carrying among her passengers 29 Americans, including an American consul, was attacked without warning by a submarine off the Algerian coast on March 1. This announcement was made on March 16 by Captain Pierre Deschelles upon the arrival of the ship in New York from Mediterranean ports. A torpedo directed at the Patria missed the ship by about 30 feet. The Dutch steamer Tubantia, 13,911 tons, was sunk March 16 by either a German submarine or a mine. The Tubantia was on her way from Buenos Aires to Amsterdam. Americans were on board. Only four of the passengers and crew were reported missing while no Americans lost their lives. The Tubantia sank in the North sea off of Hinder Sands. There were 87 passengers aboard, and she carried a crew of 300. The boat remained afloat three hours, giving those on board plenty of time to escape. The Tubantia was one of the finest ships in the South American trade and was practically a new boat.

Washington, March 17.—That Germany will disavow the attempted torpedoing of the French liner Patria, if it shall be shown a submarine was responsible and will deny that any of its U-boats had any part in the sinking of the Royal Dutch liner Tubantia was considered certain in official circles today.

But a disavowal will hardly satisfy the United States, it was learned because the one thing President Wilson, through Secretary Lansing, has insisted on in all of the exchanges growing out of the Lusitania case has been that unless action was taken which would absolutely prevent a submarine commander "making mistakes," promises that international law would be observed would be worthless.

Under instructions from Counselor Polk, acting secretary of state, agents of the department today are taking affidavits from the officers and the passengers of the Patria. It is understood none of the Americans who were on board saw the torpedo or any indication of a submarine. This will confine the affidavits to French subjects and may later complicate the situation, should there be denial from Austria and Germany that they were responsible.

It is expected that as soon as the evidence is reviewed by Mr. Polk, a note of inquiry will be addressed to Berlin and Vienna, asking whether the governments there assume responsibility for the attack. On the reply will depend further developments.

Mexican Wounded Are Amazed at Treatment

El Paso, Texas, March 16.—Army trucks connected with General Pershing's expedition, returning to Columbus today, brought with them a dozen wounded Mexicans. The wounded were abandoned by Villa after his brush with American troopers following the massacre at Columbus a week ago. American scouts found the wounded. They were attended at a field hospital. The Mexicans were greatly surprised at the treatment given them. They had asked to be executed and had attempted to hide when the cavalrymen approached.

ARMY AEROPLANES WILL BE GIVEN STEEL ARMOR

To Have Plate of Metal to Guard Pilot.

San Diego, Cal., March 16.—If new aero squadrons are organized for service, they will be equipped with armored aeroplanes, according to word received from Washington yesterday at the army aviation school here.

Aeroplanes to be supplied the war department hereafter, it was said, are to be fitted underneath with a thick plate of steel to protect the pilot, observer and engine from rifle or shrapnel fire.

The new machines will be of the same type as those which American manufacturers are sending to Europe for the French and British flying corps.

ABE MARTIN

In time o' anything prepare fer Bryan.

If ther's anything **worse'n** a young **spendthrift it's a miserly** ole man.

The Maid of the Forest

Copyright, 1913, A. C. McClurg & Co. By Randall Parrish

CHAPTER X.—Continued.

"Miamis and Ojibwas, I reckon, and they had a prisoner bound to that small tree out yonder; see here, Hayward, the fellow had boots on, and not moccasins. From the trail they made here on the bank there must have been 12 or 15 Indians; ay, and a white renegade," he bent down again to study a track in the mud, "for this is no red-skin's foot, with toes turned out." He swore, the only oath I had heard thus far from his lips, plucking a few long hairs from off a spittle of underbrush, and holding them up into the sunlight. "A war party all right, with scalps. One fellow brushed against this bush as he came down the bank; from the color they must have been raiding the German settlements."

I stared at the floating hairs, shuddering in horror, and hands gripped hard on my rifle.

"Good God! and they are going our way?"

"That needn't trouble us, while they leave a plain trail behind. Those devils feel safe enough now, or they'd take more care. We are in no danger while they keep ahead of us."

We followed their trail for several miles, Brady scanning each foot of the way, and picking up scraps of information from little things that I failed to even notice until he pointed them out. A feather here, a print of a heel in soft dirt, a bit of cloth flapping from a low branch, a scrap of paper with German print, a broken arrow, which he instantly said was of Ojibwa make.

"They are a long ways from home, those fellows," he commented soberly, turning the tuft over in his hand. "Never knew they got down so far as this. Young bucks likely."

He chuckled, pointing to the arrangement of feathers and a peculiar notch in the shaft.

"Every tribe has its own form of arrow making," he explained gravely. "I saw some Ojibwas at Detroit onct, 'bout three years ago; it allers pays in the woods to notice these things, for they likely come in handy. Now I didn't much expect to ever meet the Injuns of that tribe agin, for their huntin' grounds are 'way up north, yet here I am followin' the trail of a bunch. However, we'll take a side track, an' see if we can't reach Sandusky point ahead o' these murderers. They've got prisoners, an' are travelin' slow."

We made a detour to the right, plunging straight forward into the unbroken woods. Brady led at a fast gait, his trained iron muscles tireless, while I urged the breathless soldier to new exertions, frightening him by constant reference to the raiders so close at hand. The perspiration rolled down his face, yet he kept close at Brady's heels, falling flat on the ground during our brief halts, but determined not to be left behind. There was certainly good stuff in the fellow, although he swore stiffly, and had a tread like an elephant. Just before dark, the forest about us already in gloom, we suddenly emerged from out the shadow of great trees, and stood on the shore of a lake girded with woods. It burst upon us so unexpectedly — the pressing aside of low branches, then the dazzling gleam of water—that for the moment the three of us stood there irresolute, staring across the calm surface in speechless surprise. It was not a large expanse, probably not more than a mile or two in either length or width, yet a fair body of water, effectually blocking our passage. And it was beautiful, the wide surface scarcely rippled, a silver shield held upward to the sky, across which streamed the last rays of the sun, and all about the dark frame of giant forest trees, their great branches outlined in the clear water. Lonely, solemn, it lay before us like some picture rather than a reality, with no semblance of life anywhere along its curving shore. A few hundred feet from where we stood a small rocky island, dense with trees, rose above the mirrored surface. After one swift glance about the line of shore Brady's eyes rested on this haven, as though questioning its feasibility as a night camp. There was a yellow tinge to the intervening water, suggestive of shallowness, and I spoke first.

"It will be dark in a few minutes more; isn't that a sand-ridge leading out yonder?"

"It looks so to me," he replied quietly, "but the only sure way to tell is to test the passage. In my judgment we better get out there if we can, for there's no knowin' where those Injuns may be."

He led the way, and we followed in single file, our packs and rifles held high overhead. The water deepened until it reached Schultz's armpits, but there was no perceptible current, and the sand underfoot was firm as rock. Deep purple shadows seemed to shut us in, as we clambered up the steep bank of the island, our clothes dripping. Brady with outstretched hand helped me to climb, clinging with his other to a sapling. Then he pointed across the darkened surface toward the lower end of the lake. In the distance there was the red glow of a fire, barely visible.

CHAPTER XI

The Lonely Cabin.

We stood there in the tree shadows for some time, staring at that far-off light, the evening settling darker across the water, the stars beginning to peer forth in the arch above. It was scarce more than a red star itself yet, even at that distance, the flame revealed dimly the surrounding trees, while occasionally a dark form would pass between us and the gleam, a mere outline, vanishing instantly. The thought of us all must have been with the hapless white prisoner, for the Dutchman gripped my arm suddenly.

CONTINUED ON PAGE THREE

Kidney Medicine Dissolves Gravel Stones

Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root sells well with us because it invariably produces good results in Kidney, Liver and Bladder troubles. We sold a dollar bottle to one of the inmates of our Soldiers' Home near here, and after using it he brought in about one dozen gravel stones, some as large as a pea, which he had passed. He states that he obtained wonderful relief from the use of Swamp-Root.

ERNEST A. BROWN,
Lafayette, Ind.

Personally appeared before me this 28th of July 1909, Ernest A. Brown, of the Brown Drug Co. who subscribed the above statement and made oath that the same is true in substance and in fact.

DAVID BRYAN, Notary Public.

Letter to Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y.

PROVE WHAT SWAMP-ROOT WILL DO FOR YOU

Send ten cents to Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y., for a sample size bottle. It will convince anyone. You will also receive a booklet of valuable information telling about the kidneys and bladder. When writing be sure and mention the Toledo Weekly Blade. Regular fifty-cent and one-dollar size bottles for sale at all drug stores.

THE FARMSTEAD

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

The following questions are submitted to the readers for answers. We do this in the hope of getting results of actual and successful experience which will be the most valuable answesr.

Will some reader of the Farmstead please tell me if onions will contract poison if planted in a tub formerly occupied by a large oleander tree? I would like to raise some green onions as there is plenty of extra soil here, but I have no place to do so other than this tub. I would like to know the outcome of such a venture.—H., N. Y.

I would appreciate it greatly if some reader of this department would inform me what to use on the ground to get rid of snails.—K., Pa.

What causes scours in pigs? My pigs have been troubled with this disease and I would like to know why. Can any reader tell me the cause and give a remedy?—P., W. Va.

Plowing for Corn.

In growing a crop of corn the object is to get the greatest possible returns from the least proportionate expense of time and money. If we can settle this satisfactorily we have advanced materially. The corn seed needs a good bed for rapid and strong germination. The corn plant needs a good bed in which to grow. A good bed must be one without hard lumps and must not be cut off at the bottom of the furrow by a layer of trash that will not permit capillary action.

In 1913 we had a field, says a farmer, that had been shallow plowed for a number of years, on which we raised a poor crop of nubbins. In 1914 we plowed about 7 inches deep and got much better corn with about the same cultivation. In 1915 we plowed 9 inches deep and had a good corn crop on the same land. We put some manure on some of this land but not enough to make all the difference there was in our crops in the three years on the same land. The first two years mentioned were dry and unfavorable for corn, while last year was wet—almost too wet.

In the spring of 1915 we thoroughly disced all our land before plowing, then plowed deep and again thoroughly disced, then harrowed and dragged before the plowed round had time to dry out. This heavy discing before and after plowing thoroughly cut up all clods before they had a chance to form and the heavy harrowing and dragging so soon (48 hours or less) after plowing finished the pulverising and at the same time packed the seed bed. The discing before plowing thoroughly cuts up all trash and mixes it with the soil, thereby making humus and not affecting capillary action.

A good seed bed must be drained so it will rapidly dispose of all surplus water and must be deep enough from deep plowing to hold a great deal of water upon which the corn can draw in a dry season. To increase the depth of the seed bed it is necessary to thoroughly mix the dirt you bring up from the bottom of the furrow with the humus filled dirt that is above it. This is accomplished with a special plow or by using a disc harrow just after using the regular breaking plow. If the regular plow goes two inches deeper than the land has ever been broken before then the disc should cut from 4 to 6 inches deep within a few hours after breaking plow has turned the fresh dirt up to the sunlight and wind. The disc should reach this depth to thoroughly mix the new dirt with the humus filled dirt and it should be done immediately to prevent the formation of clods that will require hard work to break up.

Moles do eat corn, and there's no use denying it. What could be better evidence than catching them, and finding their stomachs well filled with finely chewed corn. Examine the next one you find working in your corn field. Of course, we do not deny that they do eat large quantities of insects.

It is not so much what breed of sheep you keep, as how you keep them. There is a right and wrong way even of keeping sheep.

Do not forget to insist on galvanized nails when you put on a roof, siding or other outside work. It's consistent with good business judgment.

POULTRY

Range for Chicks.

Growing chicks that have, during the summer, been provided with an abundance of range, shade and green food will grow much more rapidly and more evenly than those crowded into small bare yards. The character of the range must, therefore, be considered in deciding on the time for proper hatching.

If the chicks are hatched too early, they are apt to go into a fall molt after laying a few eggs in the late summer, and are not likely to resume laying again until well into the winter, or after one or more of the most profitable laying months have passed On the other hand, they should be hatched early enough to allow a sufficient time for normal maturity before the coming of cold weather in the fall.

Novel Self-Feeder.

A poultry man who lives on the outskirts of the city and keeps a few prize hens has installed a self-feeder that could be used by the farmer or poultry breeder on the farm when he must remain away from the yards at feeding time.

This breeder works in the city and does not go home at the noon hour. There is no one at the home to look after the feeding and a reliable alarm clock was procured and a wooden reel made and fastened to the alarm key on the back of clock. To this is attached a string, a small hole passing through one side of the reel which is about two inches in width. This string extends to a shelf about two feet from floor of feeding pen, and on this shelf is placed a tin can containing the feed. In side of can near the bottom two holes were made with punch, and through this the string is tied.

When the clock is wound, the alarm set, the string is started around the reel in the way it will wind up as the reel or alarm key unwinds. This tips the can of feed and scatters it over the floor in a deep litter. This has been in operation all winter. The alarm is set for 12 o'clock and not once has it failed in its duty. At first the "head of the house" was greatly agitated and sent forth his cries of alarm, but only a few days passed when he and his associates learned that as the alarm sounded they were to begin their scratch for food. The arrangement may be crude in appearance, but it has solved the noon-day feeding operation for this city breeder.

Milk for Chickens.

The most valuable poultry food available on most farms is milk. Many farmers feed all their surplus milk to the hogs. Milk, when fed to hogs, makes flesh that sells for seven or eight cents a pound. When fed to poultry, especially during the winter months, it makes eggs that sell for 25 cents a pound, and flesh that brings twice the price ordinarily offered for hogs. And besides, in discriminating markets, milk-fed poultry always sells for a premium.

Given all the milk they will consume, hens will lay well in season and out of season. One cannot over-feed of milk. It is safe to keep it before the hens always.

The vessels in which milk is fed should be washed and scalded daily. Earthenware crocks are the best for the feeding of milk since they are easily cleaned. If wooden troughs or vessels are used, they will, in a very short time, become so fouled that thorough cleaning is almost impossible.

If only a limited quantity of milk is available for the hens, the better way of feeding it is to use it in moistening the mash. When used for this purpose the milk will be evenly distributed to the flock.

LIVE STOCK

Alfalfa for Horses.

Some ridiculous prejudices are held against alfalfa. The less known about it the more intense is the prejudice, one that constantly has to be fought as the plant advances into strange territory is that it is unsuited and even dangerous to horses. The fact is, no other hay comes so near being ideal, if sanely used. Where largely grown and best known it has largest popularity and use as a staple ration for horse and mule stock of all ages. One element that makes alfalfa so valuable is its large protein content—much larger than is found in any other hay. Best results are obtained by feeding with it, as a balance, other feeds having less protein.

Horse owners accustomed to using prairie or timothy hay, and keeping the mangers heaped are likely to overfeed on alfalfa, with harmful effects such as would follow from feeding too much oats or corn.

Regardless of theories and scientists there is much testimony from men severely practical that alfalfa hay alone serves every purpose as a roughage for mature horses at heavy work and for growing colts of any age, although for some horses when driven fast it is found rather too much of a laxative. Hundreds of horse owners in western towns use it exclusively as hay for stage, omnibus, delivery and dray animals, and light drivers. In parts of California and adjacent states no other hay is known.

What has been said of hay is in the main applicable to alfalfa as horse pasturage. The man who uses it intelligently will soon discover its great worth, not only for work horses, but also for the young stock, from weanlings up.

Clipping the Horse.

A good many horses come through the winter season with heavy, rough coats that are not shed when spring work begins; the result is they are uncomfortable when at heavy work. A heavy coat of hair causes much sweating, which is enervating to the horse and consequently produces an unnecessary drain upon his strength and vitality. Nor is this all. A horse that sweats freely during the changing weather of spring is very apt to take cold. Rough, shaggy coats should be clipped in the spring before heavy work begins.

There are excellent clippers on the market for this purpose, and they can be bought at very reasonable prices. A good clipper will pay for itself in a single season on almost any farm, and sometimes it will do much more than that. If a team is laid up with a bad cold for a few days when work is pressing the loss of work may become very expensive. This should be avoided by the use of a clipper and incidentally also make the horse more comfortable.

Orphan Lambs.

If properly handled the orphan lamb or the lamb which its mother refuses to own can be raised successfully on cow's milk. Sheep milk is nearly twice as rich in fat as cow's milk for the lamb should therefore be enriched by the addition of pure cream. Since the lamb usually nurses its mother at least once each hour it should be fed on cow's milk at the same intervals, especially for the first 10 days or two weeks after which the intervals may be gradually lengthened.

While the lamb is very young it should not be given more than two ounces of milk at a feeding as this is all he would take from his mother. Use an ordinary baby bottle and nipple. When the lamb is 10 days or two weeks of age it will commence to eat a little and from this time on should gradually be encouraged to procure most of its nourishment from grain, roots, etc. The orphan lamb is worth its care.

THE ORCHARD

Buried Peach Trees.

Have you buried your peach trees? This is becoming a common question in some parts of the Rocky mountain states, and the practice is spreading.

A few years ago the experiment of laying down peach trees in trenches and covering them with straw, and over that a thin layer of earth, was tried out in some of the Rocky mountain states. The plan worked so well in localities where fruit buds winter kill that now scores of farmers are laying down a few peach trees for a home supply, and some bury from several hundred up to a thousand or more trees every fall.

For complete success the young tree when planted, should have its roots pruned short on two opposite sides and each fall thereafter be laid down in the same direction after the soil about the trees has been thoroughly soaked with water.

The pruning of the top should be done so as to make the covering as easy as possible. After laying down the branches are carefully bent into place in the trench, and straw or waste hay is worked among the branches and over them and the trunk and before the ground freezes a thin layer of earth is placed over the buried trees.

When the warm days of spring come, the earth is first removed and the air gradually allowed to enter the straw covering. The trees are not entirely uncovered and placed in an upright position until all danger from frost is past. The buds will develop and begin to unfold while under the straw.

Peach trees handled in this way bear as heavy a crop of fruit in proportion to the size of the tops as those not laid down, but of course have to be propped to hold them in an upright position.

Any of the more northern states can raise enough peaches for home use by this means, and can also raise the more delicate kinds of apples, apricots and small fruit without any great amount of additional labor.

Pruning Vegetables.

The yield and quality of many vegetables can be increased by pruning and pinching off center buds, thus throwing the energy of the plants to the formation and ripening of fruit.

With muskmelons and cantaloupes I always pinch off the center bud of the main vine when it reaches a length of four or five feet, says a writer. Cucumbers are treated in a like manner. Such treatment results in increased size of the fruit and a hastening of maturity. For the same reason the ends of pole and Lima bean vines are pinched off when they reach a height of six feet.

Tomato vines expected to yield an early crop are pruned severely. But three stalks are allowed to develop, all side shoots being pinched off as soon as they begin to form. The three stalks are firmly supported by a stake four feet in height.

When the vines reach the top of the stake the center bud is pinched out. This stops height growth and throws all the energy of the vine to the developing and ripening of fruit already set. By following this method I have obtained as high as 40 fine, perfect tomatoes from a single plant.

Removing Bordeaux Mixture.

When fruits, such as apples, peaches or plums become smeared with Bordeaux mixture it is often difficult to remove the stains without also injuring the fruits. But this need not be the case. Bordeaux mixture being composed of lime and copper sulphate can be readily dissolved in acetic acid—not pure acid because this might injure the fruit, a dilute solution will do the business just as well, though not quite so quickly, but there would be no injury to the fruit.

All that is necessary is to dip the fruit into the liquid, let it stay a few seconds, raising and lowering the receptacle several times to get rid of bubbles, then to place it in a vat or a spray of clean water. This will wash away all the Bordeaux stains because the lime and the copper sulphate will have been chemically changed to the much more soluble acetates. Drying is all that remains to be done before packing.

THE GARDEN

Sow Truck in Hotbeds.

Sow the small globe radishes in cold frames, where they will mature in four to five weeks. Lettuce may also be sown in the cold frame and transplanted to hotbeds a little later. Leaf lettuce may be grown to edible size in the cold frame, but it will not reach its maximum development unless transplanted. Spinach and beets may be sown in hotbeds for use around holiday time. Celery, which is to be blanched by means of earth, should be partially hilled up, but do not completely cover until after cold weather appears. Continue to blanch celery with boards, as needed. Gather in some nice green tomatoes when frost threatens and wrap in paper and store in some cool place. They will ripen gradually and furnish a supply for several weeks. It is imperative that perfect stock be used for storage.—L. M. Montgomery, Ohio State University.

Blackberry Pruning.

The proper pruning of the blackberry is very important if choice fruit is expected. Very few ever go any further in pruning blackberries than to cut out the dead canes. The proper pruning of it consists of four distinct operations. First, remove some of the snperfluous shoots, in order that there may not be too many canes to a hill. Second, during the summer the buds of the remaining shoots should be nipped back in order to induce a stocky growth of the laterals. Third, the laterals should be headed back the following spring. Fourth, all old canes should be cut out after they have produced one crop of berries.

As a general rule, from three to six shoots to the hill is sufficient, according to the variety and fertility of the land. The shoots which are to be removed should be cut out as soon as they have started growth, so that all of the food may go into those shoots to be left to produce canes. As soon as the plants reach a height of 24 to 28 inches, they should be nipped back by pinching off the tip of the shoot or bud. This can be done with the fingers or with a small pair of pruning shears. It is very important that the shoots be pinched off as soon as they reach the proper height, rather than let them grow to a greater height and then cut back. A longer cane is inclined to bend over to the ground unless some support is given.

Forcing of Asparagus.

French market gardeners make use of hotbeds for the forcing asparagus through much of the autumn, winter and early spring. It has developed into a large industry, with some of the gardeners, says a writer in Farm and Home. The frames used by the French market gardeners for hotbeds are only four feet wide. They are placed in a bed of fermenting manure, 18 to 20 inches deep, and are banked up to the level of the sash with more manure.

After the hotbed is made the excessive heat is allowed to abate and the asparagus roots are placed directly on the manure. They are not spread out as they would be in the open ground, but are packed as closely as possible in the frames, a mere sprinkling of soil being placed over the roots.

Usually three or four-year-old roots are used. As many as five crops of roots follow each other during season in the same frame.

THE DAIRY

Better Dairy Standard.

It seems to be true that the quality of the farm dairy herds is of a much lower standard in practically every way than those of the city dairyman. This really works to the detriment of the farmer and yet he is to blame for the whole thing. The city dairyman who must buy all of his feed knows that he cannot afford to keep a cow unless she is a real producer, therefore he goes out into the country and persuades the farmer to part with the very best cows in his herd. The cow is taken to the city and worked as hard as possible until she begins to fail, when she is sold to the bucher. All of her calves have gone to the same place and thus we see that nothing whatever has been done toward building up the standard of the dairy animals of the country.

Circumstances make it necessary that the city dairyman should make a very close study of the business and knowledge thus acquired enables him to take advantage of the average farmer when he goes out into the country in search of cows to add to his herd. Very seldom does he consider buying the cows that the farmer is willing to dispose of but he ferrets out those that he is confident are the real producers and, be it said to the credit of his shrewdness, he usually gets what he wants.

Such sales are bound to keep any herd down to a mediocre standard because the cows that really produced a profit are gone, also there is but small likelihood of any improvement because calves from poor cows seldom prove more valuable than their dam. Such methods usually allow the quality of the herd to deteriorate.

It is certainly time that the farmers in the vicinity of the larger cities and towns were educated along these lines, so that the robbing of the country dairies may be prevented. Dairymen in the country must become as wise as the city buyers and refuse to sell the animals that they should depend upon to help them toward greater profits. The practice of this plan would add greatly to the worth of hundreds of herds that are nearby the cities, the place where the opportunity for the greatest profit is found.

There is another way in which the country dairyman can greatly improve his herd and that is to make arrangements with the city dairymen to purchase all of their heifer calves. He can really afford to pay a little more than the market price for the calves inherit qualities that will practically insure their becoming good cows. It is never much work to get these orphans to growing nicely and there is usually plenty of pasturage which can be supplemented by such feeds as are to be had cheaply. When these become milkers the better ones may be selected to add to the herd and the surplus sold. This not only affords a means of quickly building the herd up to a high standard but affords an opportunity for extra profit.

Use of Separator.

The farmer who uses a cream separator obtains as much milk from four cows as is obtained from five cows where cream is raised in a pan. The separator method gets 25 per cent more cream from the milk and this will pay for a separator in a year in a dairy herd of ten or more cows. As the cream is separated while fresh and sweet, ripening can be controlled and butter of much better grade can be secured than if the cream is raised by gravity.

The use of a separator lightens the work for the housewife. The machine is kept in a small room adjoing the barn and only the separator parts are brought from the house. These instead of numerous pans and crocks are returned to the kitchen for washing after the fresh skim milk has been fed to the calves and pigs.

A well-made separator will last for years, in spite of the fact that it is put into service twice a day. The separator should run for from four to six years without repairs, if reasonable care is used.

FARM BRIEFS

Cut oat straw is the best litter for the nest. The little pigs often get tangled in long straw, and get exhausted and chilled.

When you apply the dormant spray of lime-sulphur, coat your hands well with vaseline, or other grease, this will keep the strong solution from chafing your hands. It is also sometimes necessary to give the face a light coating.

In winter, cows should have drinking water that is slightly warmed, and at all times pure, clean and fresh.

A half dozen cheap oil cans partly filled and left here and there over the farm, will save many times their cost in time saved, much less the wear on the implements, from having to go without grease till it becomes convenient to get the oil.

The cows should have plenty of water available at all times if possible.

Potatoes which are planted before sprouts form usually send up one vigorous sprout per eye; when sprouted before planting, they send up numerous sprouts per eye and never so hardy and stocky as the first one.

Get the children a dozen of the little snap mouse traps and see how quickly they will clean out the mice for you. Cheese scraps make the best bait.

It is important to have uniform material in road building, whatever that material may be. This lack is responsible for waviness and chuck holes.

Don't rush into the duck business because you have heard of someone who has made a pile of money in raising ducks. Just remember that he spent years in learning the business before he ventured far. The demand for green ducks (10 to 12 weeks old) has been built up in the large eastern cities and on the Pacific coast. There is very little demand for them in small cities and towns.

A flock of sheep is kept largely for the crop of lambs, and any carelessness in management, causing the loss of any lambs, is to be deplored.

Put some wheat bran in the ewe's grain ration. It will help to grow a strong lamb, and put the ewe in shape to nourish the lamb when it comes.

Give cows six to eight weeks' rest between lactation periods and breed heifers to drop their first calves at 24 to 30 months of age.

You hear some folks say that if they don't plow their land when it is wet, they will never plow it. All right; better not. No surer way to spoil and make yourself trouble than to plow it when it's under water or when the water runs in the furrow.

Put a stone in the chicken water pan, large enough to come nearly out of the water; then when a little chick falls into the pan it can get out unaided.

If a hen sits on the frozen ground for half a day to warm her feet she may get the earth a little warmer after a while, but she won't lay eggs. Try making her dig for grain in a leaf pile in her house.

If you are short of fertilizer for the meadows, try 50 pounds of nitrate of soda to the acre.

Smut in oats may be prevented by soaking them in a solution of formaldehyde. Spread the grain around thinly on the barn floor. Take a pint of the formaldehyde and mix it with 50 gallons of water. With a sprinkling pot moisten the oats well and leave them a couple of hours. This will not injure the germ of the seed at all, but will kill the smut germs.

Wanted 50,000 Farm Hands

of experience at once on the farms of

Western Canada

To replace the young farmers who have enlisted for the war. Good wages and full season's work assured.

There is no danger or possibility of Conscription in Canada.

References required from all applicants. For special railway rates and other information apply to

W. S. NETHERY
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KAZAN

by

JAMES OLIVER CURWOOD

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THE BOBBS-MERRILL CO.

Continued from First Page

early in September, and each night brought now the first chill breaths of autumn. Kazan watched the last glow of the sun as it faded out of the southern skies. Darkness always followed swiftly after that, and with darkness came more fiercely his wild longing for freedom. Night after night he had gnawed at his steel chain. Night after night he had watched the stars, and the moon, and had listened for Gray Wolf's call, while the big Dane lay sleeping. Tonight it was colder than usual, and the keen tang of the wind that came fresh from the west stirred him strangely. It set his blood afire with what the Indians call the Frost Hunger. Lethargic summer was gone and the days and nights of hunting were at hand. He wanted to leap out into freedom and run until he was exhausted, with Gray Wolf at his side. He knew that Gray Wolf was off there—where the stars hung low in the clear sky, and that she was waiting. He strained at the end of his chain, and whined. All that night he was restless—more restless than he had been at any time before. Once, in the far distance, he heard a cry that he thought was the cry of Gray Wolf, and his answer roused McGill from deep sleep. It was dawn, and the little professor dressed himself and came out of the cabin. With satisfaction he noted the exhilarating snap in the air. He wet his fingers and held them above his head, chuckling when he found the wind had swung into the north. He went to Kazan, and talked to him. Among other things he said, "This'll put the black flies to sleep, Kazan. A day or two more of it and we'll start."

Five days later McGill led first the Dane, and then Kazan, to a packed canoe. Sandy McTrigger saw them off, and Kazan watched for a chance to leap at him. Sandy kept his distance, and McGill watched the two with a thought that set the blood running swiftly behind the mask of his careless smile. They had slipped a mile down-stream when he leaned over and laid a fearless hand on Kazan's head. Something in the touch of that hand, and in the professor's voice, kept Kazan from a desire to snap at him. He tolerated the friendship with expressionless eyes and a motionless body.

"I was beginning to fear I wouldn't have much sleep, old boy," chuckled McGill ambiguously, "but I guess I can take a nap now and then with you along!"

He made camp that night 15 miles up the lake shore. The big Dane he fastened to a sapling twenty yards from his small silk tent, but Kazan's chain he made fast to the butt of a stunted birch that held down the tent-flap. Before he went into the tent for the night McGill pulled out his automatic and examined it with care.

For three days the journey continued without a mishap along the shore of Lake Athabasca. On the fourth night McGill pitched his tent in a clump of banskian pine a hundred yards back from the water. All that day the wind had come steadily from behind them, and for at least a half of the day the professor had been watching Kazan closely. From the west there had now and then come a scent that stirred him uneasily. Since noon he had sniffed that wind. Twice McGill had heard him growling deep in his throat, and once, when the scent had come stronger than usual, he had bared his fangs, and the bristles stood up along his spine. For an hour after striking camp the little professor did not build a fire, but sat looking up the shore of the lake through his hunting glass. It was dusk when he returned to where he had put up his tent and chained the dog. For a few moments he stood unobserved, looking at the wolf-dog. Kazan was still uneasy. He lay facing the west. McGill made note of this, for the big Dane lay behind Kazan—to the east. Under ordinary conditions Kazan would have faced him. He was sure now that there was something in the west wind. A little shiver ran up his back as he thought of what it might be.

Behind a rock he built a very small fire, and prepared supper. After this he went into the tent, and when he came out he carried a blanket under his arm. He chuckled as he stood for a moment over Kazan.

"We're not going to sleep in there tonight, old boy," he said. "I don't like what you've found in the west wind. It may be a—thunder-storm!" He laughed at his joke, and buried himself in a clump of stunted banskians thirty paces from the tent. Here he rolled himself in his blanket, and went to sleep.

It was a quiet starlit night, and hours afterward Kazan dropped his nose between his forepaws and drowsed. It was the snap of a twig that roused him. The sound did not awaken the sluggish Dane but instantly Kazans head was alert, his keen nostrils sniffing the air. What he had smelled all day was heavy about him now. He lay still and quivering. Slowly, from out of the banskians behind the tent, there came a figure. It was not the little professor. It approached cautiously, with lowered head and hunched shoulders, and the starlight revealed the murderous face of Sandy McTrigger. Kazan crouched low. He laid his head flat between his forepaws. His long fangs gleamed. But he made no sound that betrayed his concealment under a thick banskian shrub. Step by step Sandy approached, and at last he reached the flap of the tent. He did not carry a club or a whip in his hand now. In the place of either of those was the glitter of steel. At the door to the tent he paused, and peered in, his back to Kazan.

Silently, swiftly—the wolf now in every movement, Kazan came to his feet. He forgot the chain that held him. Ten feet away stood the enemy he hated above all others he had ever known. Every ounce of strength in his splendid body gathered itself for the spring. And then he leaped. This time the chain did not pull him back, almost neck-broken. Age and the elements had weakened the leather collar he had worn since the days of his slavery in the traces, and it gave way with a snap. Sandy turned, and in a second leap Kazan's fangs sank into the flesh of his arm. With a startled cry the man fell, and as they rolled over on the ground the big Dane's deep voice rolled out in thunderous alarm as he tugged at his leash. In the fall Kazan's hold was broken. In an instant he was on his feet, ready, for another attack. And then the change came. He was free. The collar was gone from his neck. The forest, the stars, the whispering wind were all about him. Here were men, and off there was—Gray Wolf! His ears dropped, and he turned swiftly, and slipped like a shadow back into the glorious freedom of his world.

A hundred yards away something stopped him for an instant. It was not the big Dane's voice, but the sharp crack—crack—crack, of the little professor's automatic. And above that sound there rose the voice of Sandy McTrigger in a weird and terrible cry.

To Be Continued.

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We want representatives in every city, town, hamlet and rural section in the United States and Canada. Neither experience nor capital is necessary. If you will send us your name and address we shall send you full details telling you how you can secure free our new 1916 model five or seven passenger touring cars or two passenger roadster. This information will cost you nothing. Write today—do not delay—a postal card will do. Eclipse Motor Car Co., 801, C. Cass Bldg., Detroit, Mich.

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MORE THAN EVER

Increased Capacity for Work Since Leaving Off Coffee.

Many former coffee drinkers who have mental work to perform day after day, have found a better capacity and greater endurance by using Postum instead of coffee. An Illinois woman writes:

"I had drank coffee for about twenty years, and finally had what the doctor called 'coffee heart.' I was nervous and extremely despondent; had little mental or physical strength left; had kidney trouble and constipation.

"The first noticeable benefit which followed the change from coffee to Postum was the improved action of the kidneys and bowels. In two weeks my heart action was greatly improved and my nerves steadier.

"Then I became less despondent, and the desire to be active again showed proof of renewed physical and mental strength.

"I formerly did mental work and had to give it up on account of coffee, but since using Postum I am doing hard mental labor with less fatigue." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

Postum comes in two forms:

Postum Cereal—the original form—must be well boiled. 15c and 25c packages.

Instant Postum—a soluble powder—dissolves quickly in a cup of hot water, and, with cream and sugar, makes a delicious beverage instantly. 30c and 50c tins.

Both forms are equally delicious and cost about the same per cup.

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SOLD direct from my own factory at surprisingly low prices, which average under $16.50 per H-P. All sizes; 2, 3, 5, 7, 9, 12 and 16 H-P., long stroke, valve-in-head, even speed, engines.
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LAW GIVES U. S. RIGHT OF PURSUIT, TAFT SAYS

Milwaukee, March 17.—"This country has the right under international law to enter Mexico in pursuit of the bandits headed by Villa because of the governmental condition of the southern country," said William H. Taft in Milwaukee today.

Young people need clear complexions

If you find yourself "left out" because of a poor skin, and want a clear, fresh complexion, use

Resinol Soap

at least once a day. Wash thoroughly with a warm, creamy lather of it, then rinse the face with plenty of cool water.

It does not often take many days of such regular care with Resinol Soap to show an improvement, because the Resinol medication *soothes* and *refreshes* the skin, while the perfectly pure soap is *cleansing* it.

In severe or stubborn cases, Resinol Ointment should be added by a little Resinol Ointment. All druggists sell them.

For samples free, write to Dept. F, Resinol, Baltimore, Md.

CONGRESS O. K.'S ARMY INCREASE

Senate Adopts Resolution Unanimously After the House Acts Favorably.

Washington, March 15.—The senate today approved unanimously the joint resolution adopted by the house yesterday to bring the mobile army up to its full strength, which would add about 20,000 men to the present establishment.

The resolution was passed by the house late yesterday without objection and with only one dissenting vote—that cast by Representative London, Socialist, of New York. Chairman Hay of the military committee, who brought in the resolution immediately after conferences with war department officials, explained to the house that the step was necessary because of the demands of citizens along the border for additional protection during the march of the punitive expedition into Mexico. The resolution was passed in five minutes.

This action in increasing the regular army was done to prevent calling on the national guard. The administration has been under the strongest pressure from nearly every state in the union to accept at least some of the local troops for action. To make a selection would have proven difficult and at the same time would have aroused jealousies that might have proven serious later on. As a result the President has decided that until every resource of the regular army has been exhausted, no other steps will be taken. So long as only regulars are moving along the border, the anti-American agitation probably can be held in check by Carranza, but if guardsmen go to the front, the movement is likely to be misunderstood.

There still are approixmately 1,500 coast artillerymen available for field service. These men could be started for the border within 24 hours as their provisional organization has been arranged and their equipment is ready. All that will be needed to get them in motion if needed is transportation and this is being arranged for any emergency.

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Soap and occasional light touches of Cuticura Ointment. Nothing better than these super-creamy emollients.

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With 32-p. Skin Book on request. Address post-card "Cuticura, Dept. 19G, Boston." Sold throughout the world.

FREES OSBORNE IN PERJURY CASE

Court Upholds Former Sing Sing Warden in Keeping Faith With Prisoners.

White Plains, N. Y., March 15.—Thomas Mott Osborne, former warden of Sing Sing, was acquitted of the charge of perjury by direction of Justice Tompkins to a jury in the supreme court here today.

Justice Tompkins held Dr. Rudolph Diedling, a state prison commissioner, was without authority, under the state prison law, when he investigated, single handed, Osborne's administration of Sing Sing.

It was before Dr. Diedling that Osborne, last October, committed the alleged perjury by swearing, as charged, that he was without knowledge of certain cases of immorality.

Justice Tompkins held there was no perjury committed by Osborne inasmuch as the warden had the right to keep inviolate the pledges given convicts who had confessed their immorality to him.

To make out the crime of perjury, the court held, it must appear that false testimony was knowingly and wilfully given by Osborne under oath.

When Justice Tompkins had delivered his opinion and discharged the jury, George Gordon Battle, Osborne's chief counsel, moved that the jury be kept in its seats and that the trial be begun, immediately of another indictment pending against Osborne charging neglect of duty and immorality.

District Attorney Weeks said he was not prepared to proceed with the trial and the court held this dispute was not a question for him to decide and dismissed the jury.

Mr. Battle announced he would apply immediately for an order to show cause why Mr. Weeks should not bring the second indictment to trial without delay, while the district attorney said he would vigorously oppose the order, as his calander was too busy for the case to be heard before April.

GUARD YOUR FAMILY

Peruna protects the family against coughs, colds, catarrh, bronchitis, catarrh of the stomach, liver and kidneys. It is just as sure to relieve a case of catarrh of the bowels as it is a case of catarrh of the head.

Any one suffering from catarrh, severe or mild, acute or chronic, in any organ or part of the human body, should at once get a bottle of **Peruna**.

As soon as the value of **Peruna** is fully appreciated in every household, both as a preventive and a relief from catarrhal affections, tens of thousands of lives will be saved and hundreds of thousands of chronic lingering cases will be prevented. **Peruna**, indeed, is a household safeguard.

A course of **Peruna** never fails to bring relief in such cases, since there is no remedy like it, as thousands of people have testified.

Peruna Tablets are now available in convenient tins. Easy to take.

SUBMARINES IN 2 WEEKS, PLAN

It Can Be Done If Red Tape Is Cut, the Wizard Edison Declares.

Washington, March 17.—"Given the men, the material and the plant, and I'll build a submarine in fifteen days," was the preparedness message delivered to the house naval affairs committee by Thomas A. Edison, the electrical and mechanical wizard.

With wagging head and nervous gestures, the genius gathered the committee in a little group about him and impatiently waved aside all objections to his creed of "standardization and speed."

His Preparedness Plans.

Submarines in two weeks, areoplanes overnight and all sorts of preparedness material in the twinkle of an eye, were promised the committee by the greatest inventor of his time. He explained in rapid, short sentences how it could be done.

"Eliminate government red tape," demanded Edison impatiently, shaking two accusing fingers at the committee," and give us a government laboratory where, by intensive experiments, we can establish standards on which everything we need can be built."

"What kind of a submarine could you build in two weeks?" Rep. Roberts of Massachusetts, asked.

"Any kind of a submarine. The E boat the government is now building," returned Edison.

"You mean you could build one if you had all the material assembled?"

"No. I could build it if I had the proper plant, the proper men and a scrap heap," shouted the genius, wagging his head impatiently.

Proposes Great Laboratory.

Edison said he proposed to establish a $5,000,000 government laboratory for the use of the naval consulting board and there, by experiments, establish the best standards, gauges and machinery for every possible war need. These he would turn over to private concerns whose only duty would be to follow exactly the patterns and plans laid before them.

"How would you handle the strict government inspection of such manufacture?" he was asked.

"Well, that would probably delay me two weeks. But it is too rigid. It is too unnecessarily minute. Do away with it," he demanded.

"How would you deal with patented parts?"

"I wouldn't pay any attention to patents. Settle that afterwards." And the committee laughed heartily.

ALLIES TO PLAN SMASHING DRIVE

Representatives of Six Nations to Meet in Paris War Council This Week.

Paris, March 20.—The greatest council of war held since the mighty conflict in Europe began, will take place here this week. Six of the allied nations — England, Russia, France, Belgium, Italy and Serbia—will be represented.

Plans of supreme importance, by which the allies hope to deliver a smashing strike, which will bring the end of the war in sight, will be considered.

Cadorna Gets an Ovation.

Lieut. Gen. Count Luigi Cadorna, chief of the Italian general staff, arrived today. He was met by Gen. Joffre, the French commander-in-chief, and was loudly cheered as he drove through the streets to his hotel.

Premier Briand will preside at the grand allied council. England will be represented by Premier Asquith, Gen. Sir Douglas Haig, commander-in-chief of the British forces on the continent; Major Gen. Sir W. H. Robertson, chief of staff of the British army; and possibly by Sir Edward Grey, the foreign minister, and David Lloyd-George, minister of munitions.

Salandra to Attend.

In addition to Lieut. Gen. Cardonna, Italy will be represented by Premier Salandra and Baron Sononino, the foreign minister.

For Russia, General Gilinsky, aide-de-camp to Czar Nicholas, and M. Iswolsy, the Russian ambassador to France, will be present.

Crown Prince Alexander of Serbia and Premier Pachitch will represent King Peter's war-ravaged kingdom.

Belgium will be represented by Baron Broqueville, the minister of war, and Baron Beyens, the foreign minister.

Gen. Joffre will be a leading figure in the council.

FRENCH DRIVE GERMANS FROM GREEK VILLAGES

Take Macikovo, Karadagh and Kozuna With Small Loss

London, March 20.—A strong French column, with light artillery, from Salonika entrenched camp, has attacked and occupied the villages of Macikovo, Karadagh and Kozuna, which had been entered by Teuton and Bulgarian forces, according to a Reuter dispatch from Salonika, dated February 18. The French had only a few casualties.

Owing to the encroachments of the Teutonic allies into Greek territory and the consequent advance of the French, the neutral frontier zone which had been agreed upon between the Greek and Bulgarian governments, is now eliminated. Forces of the central powers and of the entente allies are face to face, the dispatch adds, and shelling, sniping and grenade throwing are in progress about 30 miles north of Salonika.

FRENCH STEAMER IS TORPEDOED; CREW SAVED

London, March 20.—The French steamer Nominoe, 3,155 tons, has been torpedoed and sunk. Its crew was landed today. The Nominoe plied between the east coast of England and Rouien, France.

Coals to Newcastle.

New York, March 16.—Several carloads of Montana flax are being shipped to Belfast, Ireland. The flax will bring $400 a ton in Ireland because of the war. The average price in peace times is $180 a ton.

ASK YOUR NEIGHBOR?

Thousands in Ohio Benefited.

Newark, Ohio.—"I had a cough and it was hard to get rid of it. I tried different things and finally got Doctor Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. This helped the cough and I found it a fine tonic. I am glad I used it and would use it again if I needed such a medicine."—MRS. ANNA FRALEY, 27 West Halliday St., Newark, Ohio.

Dayton, Ohio.—"I have used 'Golden Medical Discovery' for a spring tonic and found it just as represented. It proved a blood purifier and I was well satisfied and was glad I used it. It is a fine medicine and I am glad to recommend it."—MRS. MARY SCHMACKER, 431 Oak St., Dayton, Ohio.

Good blood means good health; good health means strong men and women, full of vigor and ambition, with minds alert and muscles ever willing. This vegetable remedy, to a great extent, puts the liver into activity—oils the machinery of the human system so that those who spend their working hours at the desk, behind the counter, or in the home are rejuvenated into vigorous health. Has brought relief to many thousands every year for nearly 50 years. It can relieve you and doubtless restore to you your former health and strength. At least you owe it to yourself to give it a trial. Sold by Medicine Dealers or send 50 cents for trial box of Tablets—Dr. Pierce's Invalids' Hotel and Surgical Institute, Buffalo, N. Y.

You can have Dr. Pierce's Common Sense Medical Adviser of 1008 pages for 30 cents or 3 dimes. It treats of Sex, Hygiene, Marriage, Anatomy, Physiology, etc. Address: Dr. Pierce, Invalids' Hotel, Buffalo, N. Y.

Doctor Pierce's Pleasant Pellets regulate and invigorate stomach, liver and bowels. Sugar-coated, tiny granules.

GASOLINE WILL GO HIGHER YET

Prices Will Continue to Advance Until End of War, Commissioner Says.

Washington, March 20.—Congress shortly will receive an official report from the federal trade commission that American consumers of gasoline must expect continued advances in the price of that product, at least during the continuance of the European war.

The commission's inquiry is being rushed to conclusion and will show, it was learned Saturday, that the high price now being paid by gasoline consumers is not due to discriminatory practices, but may be attributed almost entirely to the unprecedented demand of warring nations for this product.

Promises Early Report.

The commission Saturday announced a preliminary report, in response to four separate resolutions introduced in congress, will be transmitted as soon as the data collected by field experts has been compiled.

"We propose to show precisely the reasons for this extraordinary increase, and the information will be based upon figures from 300 corporations, both large and small, and will be supplemented by data gathered in independent investigations by our experts," said Commissioner Harris, who has special charge of the inquiry.

To Tell Cost of Production.

The commissioner made it plain the public will be advised of the cost of production and distribution of the various concerns, and will be told of irregular conditions found to exist in some phases of the industry. These variations are apart from the inquiry as to the cause of the advance of the price of gasoline, and the commission will seek to effect a remedy.

In the course of its general investigation, it was found that most of the jobbers in the United States were employes of the big refineries, Mr. Harris announced.

New Lord's Son Enlists.

Montreal, March 16.—Captain the Hon. J. W. Shaughnessy, eldest son of Lord Shaughnessy, president of the Canadian Pacific railway, enlisted yesterday for oversea service with the Hundred and Ninety-ninth battalion He will go as adjutant, an office he has filled for more than a year in the Fifty-fifth Irish Canadian Rangers.

No Money In Advance

This Marvelous CAMERA On FREE Trial!

Only 10,000 of these marvelous, instantaneous picture-taking and making cameras to be sent out absolutely on approval without a penny in advance just to prove that it is the most wonderful invention—the camera sensation of the age. So you must send for it quick! Just think of it—the new Mandel-ette

TAKES AND MAKES Finished Pictures Instantly

You press the button, drop card in developer and in one minute take out a perfect, finished post card photo 2½x3½ inches in size. Camera, itself, is about 4½x5x7 inches. Loads in daylight 16 to 50 post cards at one time.

No Films—No Plates—No Dark Room

Not a bit of the muss and bother of the ordinary kodak or camera. It is instantaneous photography. Universal focus lens produces sharp pictures at all distances. Pictures develop and print automatically. Can't overdevelop; results simply amazing.

We Trust You

No difference who you are, where you live or what your age, we will send you the complete "Mandel-ette" outfit absolutely on approval and give you 10 days to test it. If not satisfactory return it. But when you see what elegant pictures it takes—so quick, so easy, with no trouble at all—if you wish to keep it you simply send us $1 per month until our special price of only $5 is paid.

Easy Payments—No References

No red tape of any kind. Monthly payments so small you'll not notice them. Lots of fun and big profits.

No Experience Required

Plain instructions and everything complete with outfit so you can begin taking pictures the moment it arrives. We guarantee that even a child can operate it. Mail coupon right now. No risk or obligation to keep camera.

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Desk 274 Ferrotype Bldg., Chicago, Ill.

Send me at once one complete model Mandel-ette Camera outfit including supply of post cards and instructions. I agree to examine and test it thoroughly and if satisfied keep it and pay you $1 a month until your special price of $5 is paid. Otherwise I will return it at the end of 10 days.

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Town.....State.....

THE MAID OF THE FOREST

BY RANDALL PARRISH

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Continued From First Page.

"Mein Gott! Maybe dey burn heem? Vot you tink?"

I glanced at Brady, standing straight and motionless, hands gripped on his rifle, his face stern, his eyes on the distant flare.

"There is little danger of that now," he said slowly. "They are after ransom, or they never would have brought the man so far."

"Do you suppose we could help the poor devil?" I asked in sudden pity.

His gray eyes met mine boldly.

"That is what I am goin' to find out, Hayward," he returned dryly, "when that fire sorter dies down, an' they're all asleep. 'Tain't likely they'll keep watch, fer they ain't no reason ter think there's another white man this side of Harmar an' 'tain't my natur' ter let Injuns alone. Then maybe that pore cuss is a friend o' mine; there a heap of 'em hunting north o' the Ohio."

"But the risk, Brady," I protested. "Thar ain't much, just fer me to sorter scout around, an' find out who the pore cuss is. I reckon if it was me, most any o' the boys would take the chance. Don't yer worry none; I'll take keer o' myself." He looked about, evidently dismissing the subject. "Now let's make camp, but we won't dare to light no fire. Come on, Dutchy, let's git back behind them trees; those redskins might prowl around a bit before they settle down."

We carried our packs with us, moving silently between the tree trunks, darkness steadily increasing as we advanced to the slightly higher ground inland. The island was wider than I had supposed, and must have contained fully five acres, densely wooded, with no sign of a trail anywhere. Apparently we were the first explorers to penetrate its thickets. Suddenly we came to the edge of a small opening, sloping down like a saucer, grass covered and treeless, open to the sky, but with a dark irregular something at its center. So shapeless was this black blotch that I took it at first to be a clump of brush, but the scout gripped my arm.

"Hayward! there's a log house!" he whispered, pointing. "Do you see? Keep the Dutchman back."

I dropped to my knees, and studied the dim outline, which the night rendered so indistinct. Little by little it assumed more definite shape—a one-story log hut, with an extension at the rear, and an outside chimney forking up beside the roof. It was a gloomy looking place, with no glimmer of light showing anywhere.

"What do you make of it?" asked Brady in a whisper, as tho' doubting his own eyes.

"It's a house, all right," I answered. "Some French hunter's shack."

He shook his head negatively.

"They don't build like that. It beats me, but whoever built that house put it up to live in. Howsomever I don't see no sign o' anybody thar now, an' I'm goin' ter find out what the shebang looks like. Dutchy, you stay yere, an' watch these things, while the two o' us scouts 'round a bit."

He dropped his pack on the ground, and I flung mine beside it, smiling at the readiness with which Schultz found a resting place propped snugly between.

"No smoking now," I admonished sternly, staring down at him, "and keep your eyes open."

"I yust have von pipe," he pleaded plaintively. "I vos mos' ded mit not smokin'."

"Well, you'll be entirely dead if you try it now," I returned shortly. "There is to be no light, or noise, until I say so—you understand?"

"Yah: eet vos vat you say; I do eet."

Stooping low, so as not to be so easily perceived in the darkness, the two of us, grasping our rifles in readiness, stole across the open space toward the house. There was no sign of life so far as could be seen or heard, yet if the place was deserted it could not have been for long, as there was no appearance of decay or abandonment of the premises. The log walls were firm, the clay between resisting the pressure of our fingers in an attempt to dislodge it, and the only door noticed was tightly closed. We hesitated to open this, uncertain what mystery might await us within, and listening anxiously for any sound. The stillness was so profound as to be painful, and, whispering to me to stand back, with rifle poised Brady silently lifted the strong wooden latch. The door slid back in the grooves, the sound of movement barely perceptible, and we stared into the black interior, seeing nothing except a little section of dirt floor, dimly revealed by the stars overhead.

"We'll feel it out, boy," muttered the scout, his hand gripping my arm. "Nobody at home, I reckon, but it won't do to risk a light. You take that side, an' I'll take this, an' see what we find."

Our soft moccasins on the hard dirt floor made no noise as we groped our way cautiously forward. I held to the right, following the log wall, impressed by the discovery that the logs had been roughly squared, evidently by an axe. No mere hunter's shack would have been erected with such care; beyond question this isolated house had been erected as a permanent home. But by whom? But one answer appeared reasonable; only some outcast, or recluse, seeking the loneliness of the wilderness, would have chosen such a spot in which to hide himself effectively from companionship. The Indian trail undoubtedly passed along the lower end of the lake, where the distant fire flamed, and here in the heart of this wooded island was absolute solitude. Years might pass with no red or white foot pressing these shores. Accident alone would reveal the presence of a house in such a situation.

I moved forward slowly, foot by foot, feeling blindly with one hand, the other grasping my rifle. I came to a rude bench, home-made without nails, touched a small table with crossed legs, holding nothing but an empty pewter bowl, felt the shaggy skin of some animal fastened against the log wall, and then a few articles of warm clothing dangling from wooden pins. These were rough garments, made of skins, with a single course shirt. Beyond them my fingers came in contact with the latch of a door. As I touched this the menacing growl of some animal broke the intense stillness. I stepped back, startled, unnerved, and in my recoil, came into contact with a man. A hand like iron gripped me, but it was Brady's voice that spoke:

"From the other room," he said shortly, "a dog."

"A dog! then why hasn't he barked?"

"Because he is not that kind, I reckon: a big brute from his growl. Did you find anything?"

I told him briefly.

"Fireplace on my side, two chairs and an axe in the corner," he added shortly. "Nobody home but the dog, I reckon, but we will have to fight it out with him, before we take possession. Stand where you are until I feel out the door."

I waited, scarcely breathing, seeing nothing, but listening to the big brute sniffing at the crack, occasionally giving utterance to a deep growl as he caught fresh scent of our presence. Once he leaped against the door, clawing at the wood fiercely. He would need be a burly, savage beast indeed from the disturbance he made. Then Brady whispered:

"Leather hinges, and opens this way. Here, Hayward, take hold of the latch; we'll have to brain the brute. Don't open until I say so, and then only about a foot. Brace yourself to hold it firm, and keep your gun ready; I've got the axe."

I took my position, but with heart beating rapidly, and waited. The dog, as though realizing danger, flung himself with full force against the door, and gave one deep bark of savage ferocity. Brady touched my hand, locating the opening. Then there was an instant of silence.

"Now!" he said.

I lifted the wooden latch, gripping with both hands, my shoulders and foot braced. There was a fierce leap of the brute, so sudden as to cause me to give back, the thug of a descending axe, a howl of pain and rage, the ugly snap of jaws. Coarse hair swept my hands; there was another blow, the sound of a falling body; then the helve of the axe struck my feet. Back and forth on the dirt floor man and brute struggled, crashing into the table, and overturning it. Brady uttered one oath; then the dog snarled, and lay still, while I stood with the axe poised, unable to tell which was which in the darkness. Something moved, and I took a step forward.

To Be Continued.

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GEN. ROQUES SUCCEEDS GALLIENI AS WAR MINISTER

"Savior of Paris" Quits Because of Ill Health.

Paris, March 17.—General Gallieni has been superseded by General Roques as minister of war.

It was stated some days ago that General Gallieni was ill. Last night the appointment of Admiral Lacaze to take his place temporarily was announced. Admiral Lacaze was to combine his functions as minister of marine with those of the war minister.

Last night the definite appointment of General Roques was announced.

General Gallieni has been known as the "Savior of Paris," because of his masterly action at the time the German drive on the French capital was checked at the beginning of the war.

His resignation is due to ill health and was on his physician's order.

BLADE PATTERNS

LATEST FASHIONS

The Blade will supply its readers with patterns of these designs at the rate of 10 cents for each pattern. The patterns are perfect fitting. All seams allowed. Full directions for making. In ordering give size, number, age, etc.

Address: Pattern Department, **The Blade, Toledo, Ohio.**

No. 7288—Ladies' Skirt.

This model is of a circular cut, with two gores and with an underlaid box pleat at each side seam. There is a pocket at either side and the lower edge measures 2¾ yards in the medium size. This is an excellent design for a walking skirt. Its such materials as whipcord, panama serge and the like. The pattern is cut in sizes 22 to 32 inches waist measure.

7606—Ladies' Waist.

This pretty waist is very full in both front and back, the fronts opening over a soft little vest. There is a high, flare collar at the back of the open neck and the sleeves are quite full from the shoulder to the wrist. There are shoulder straps and pocket laps as trimmings. This is a good style for such soft materials as cotton voile, batiste, crepe fabrics and the like.

The pattern is cut in sizes 36 to 44 inches bust measure.

No. 7356—Ladies 'Apron.

Cut in sizes 36, 40 and 44 inches, bust measure. This practical work apron is made with the raglan sleeves forming a small yoke, and with both front and back plain and without fullness below. The closing is in the back and extends only part way down the panel. The neck panel. The neck is finished with a flat band, as are also the sleeves and there is a flat girdle at the waist line.

No. 7596—Ladies' Dress.

A great aid, when altering, is the design which permits the use of two materials. The one shown is of these and they are also the best and latest in style. The waist consists of a loose blouse, in jacket effect, trimmings, simulating a vest. There are also vest tabs below the draped belt. The inset sleeves are long, with deep cuffs of contrasting material. The skirt has a three-gore upper part and a deep contrasting flounce. It measures 2⅞ yards at the hem, in medium size. The pattern is cut in sizes 34 cut in sizes 34 to 44 inches, bust measure

No. 7636—Ladies' Dress and Cap.

Cut in sizes 34 to 42 inches, bust measure. An appropriate dress for the particular housekeeper who wants to be comfortable while in the routine of home duties, and, at the same time presentable. High or regulation waistline may be used. The skirt is cut in four gores. The dust cap is properly shaped to the head, a broad turnback of accordion pleated percale forms an admirably trimming.

No. 7594—Ladies' Waist.

This smart bodice has two short tucks at each side of the front, a plain back and shoulder straps. The open neck is trimmed with large revers and there is a flare, collar, with wide points at the sides, which trims the back of the neck. The sleeve is plain, gathered into a band, which is further trimmed with a handsome cuff. The style is suitable for silk, voile, batiste and similar fabrics. The pattern is cut in sizes 34 to 44 inches, bust measure.

No. 7585—Child's Dress.

This dress is in one piece, from shoulder to hem, with center front closing and loose, full length sleeves. The high neck has a flat collar. With it is worn an underwaist, to which are attached bloomers, gathered at the knee. This is a style for wash materials, but the dress may also be of wooten goods. The pattern is cut in sizes 2, 4 and 6 years.

No. 7665—Boys' Suit.

Cut in sizes 4, 6 and 8 years.

"Manly" in its cut, is the comment deserved by this little suit. The coat, in its abrupt outward line, from the neck, opens the fronts to better display a smart vest that is made of the same contrasting goods, trimming the cuffs of sleeves and forming the collar. The trousers have a straight, lower edge.

No. 7644—Children's Dress.

Cut in sizes 2, 4, 6 and 8 years.

The little tot may be made to feel quite proud of a dress made like the illustration. Body and sleeve sections are all in one; a unique way of showing the applied yoke. Flowered and plain material, with edge, beading and silk for a belt, were used in the developing of this pattern.

No. 7538—Girls' Dress.

A simple frock for school or home is here shown. It has a blouse plain front and back with long sleeve gathered at the wrist. The skirt has three gores and closes in front. A trimming band follows the outline of the neck and closing, passing down both waist and skirt. The pattern is cut in sizes 4, 6, 8, 10 and 12 years.

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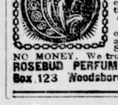

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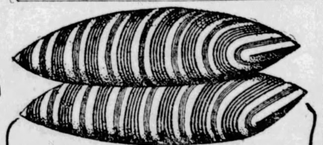

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TOLEDO BLADE.

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THE BLADE is a weekly newspaper for intelligent American citizens. It aims to cover each week all news topics of real interest to all wide-awake and thinking men. Its editorial page is one of the strongest and most thoughtful in the United States. Its special departments are carefully edited, and the whole paper is specially prepared for the American home.

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Guaranteed Circulation

The circulation of the Toledo Weekly Blade for the year 1914 has been audited and is guaranteed by the Audit Bureau of Circulations, the recognized authority on expert circulation examinations.

There is no thrill in unpreparedness.

Castles in the air do not need new wall paper every Spring.

Real apple pie is pretty. Pie made of canned apples is doggerel.

Western dairymen are singing to their cows during the milking hour, and it's our notion that any man who can sing to a cow at 4 o'clock in the morning is but little lower than the angels.

Large feet must be fashionable now. More girls are wearing them than formerly.

Preparedness is the safety pin that'll keep Uncle Sam's well-known striped trousers hooked up in the event that he is attacked.

Trouble is easy to find and hard to lose.

To show his earnestness, Mr. Bryan might go to Columbus, N. M., and make a speech against preparedness.

A wise man knows his own weaknesses. Everybody knows a fool's.

They tell us that the robin's song is not a song at all. Guess that is right; it's just a communicative emotion, the kind we get from reading the Twenty-third Psalm.

Many little unconventional things are done in the name of leap year.

The world is full of disappointments. Nearly everybody had hope for Villa that time he purchased the bathtub.

We all like to remind others of the character building qualities of adversity.

Because they don't agree with him Mr. Bryan would have people think the newspapers have been subsidized. Compared to the lugubrious notes of waning popularity, the bathtub's last gurgle is music.

An army mule, toting a mountain gun, looks dangerous comin' or goin.'

We suppose the people of the sunny south don't like to think of it this way, but it is true that the birds come north when they want to make love and sing their sweetest songs.

Villa won't be asked to salute the flag.

Most men would rather accept tainted money than have it fall into innocent hands.

Talk in the war news about a "giant nut cracker" gives one the neutral feeling that something of that kind should have been used before the war started.

A husband ought to thing of something more cheerful to say to his wife than that the dog is man's best friend.

As a neighbor Mexico is disconcerting as cats in the backyard at dreary midnight's cheerless hour.

Conscience bides its time. Rarely does it bother a man while he is in a crowd of congenial companions.

Men seem to be regarded as the cheapest necessity of the big war.

Some of the favorite sons will be lucky, during presidential convention week, if they are not left at home to do the chores.

As an orator Mr. Bryan is not at his best when he whines.

Unfortunately there isn't a fence between the United States and Mexico—to hang Villa's hide on.

"A Chicago woman asks for a divorce because her husband spends too much time kissing her." He's the wrong man, that's what's the matter with him.

Events simply won't dovetail with Mr. Bryan's well-known sentiments.

The defenses of Verdun include many thousands of stout hearts.

The universal establishment in Mexico of wash day and bath night would be a great moral help to the country.

When man wears a corset, if he ever does, he should bribe the tailor to keep the awful thing a secret.

In Mexico "gringo" is a contemptuous epithet, but we don't suppose it is worse than "greaser," as applied to Mexicans.

Old Francis Joseph isn't dying as often as he did in the early days of the war.

'Twas a mistake to fix a definite date for the fall of Verdun.

Villa's real name is Doroteo Orango. To change it to Dennis is growing to be spectacular enough for a movie film.

Big men are at a disadvantage. Most people expect them to say something important when they talk.

No amount of muddling can obscure the meaning of Colonel Roosevelt's recent statement. It was as clear as the English language could make it.

Talk of difficulties to be encountered in Mexico, and what the Mexicans are going to do, brings to mind the early period of the war with Spain, when the Spanish fleet was going to wipe out the United States navy and capture Boston.

Carranza ought to think pretty well of this country. He has received few, if any, sharp notes from Washington.

Secretary Baker is the youngest member of the President's cabinet. But at that he is older than Alexander the Great was when that young man sighed for more worlds to conquer, if he did.

It Has to Be Intervention.

The assumption is that when Villa is captured or hanged and his fellow cutthroats have been scattered to the thirsty hills the American soldiers will ride straight for home. No doubt, this is the present intention of the President.

But events will rule in this matter, not intentions. Villa is not the only revolutionary leader in Mexico, not the only promoter of disorder. He is but one of dozens. Every state has its favorite bandit chief, every community its group which lives by pillage. If we settle affairs with Villa and leave the other rebels, patriots and gallows birds alone, Mexico will be little better off than it was before Funston's men went over the line.

Europe has been too much occupied with its own blood letting to pay attention to that in Mexico. But as soon as peace is signed, it will give thought to those countrymen who have been robbed, to those who have been tortured, to those who lie in unmarked graves throughout the length and breadth of the so-called republic. Is it conceivable that Europe, contemptuous of diplomatic courses, filled with veteran armies, will stand by and do nothing either to punish Mexico or compel it to maintain order? We may be certain that if Mexico is still reduced to anarchy when the European war ends there will be intervention—and it will be European.

Mexico will have to be "cleaned up" now if for no other reason than because doing so will save us from the complications and difficulties of European intervention. We do not want a supreme test of the Monroe Doctrine, certainly not by nations armed to the teeth and trained to the minute. The only way we can avoid the test is to intervene in Mexico ourselves.

The Tariff and the Cost of Living

Under the heading "Tariff Reform," the Democratic platform of 1912 called for:

"* * * the immediate downward revision of the existing high and, in many cases, prohibitive tariff duties, insisting that material reductions be speedily made upon the necessaries of life."

Upon this demand, the spellbinders and boomers of the campaign dilated extensively. They placed the entire responsibility for rising prices on the existing tariff schedules. It was their favorite talking point.

The most impressive part of the Underwood tariff, revised to keep the promise to reduce the cost of necessaries, was the free list. It mentioned about four hundred articles of commerce, from aconite to "yarn. Angora, goat hair, alpaca, etc." In the list we find bacon, beans, blankets, boots, cattle, coal, coffee, cotton, cream, hams, ice, lard, maize, preserved milk, potatoes, quinine, sheep, shoddy, shoes, swine, tea, timber and veal—all of which may rightly be classed under "necessaries."

None of these articles is cheaper for the consumer today than it was before the Underwood tariff went into effect. On the contrary prices average higher.

Prices have been rising throughout the world for twenty years, independently of tariffs. Russia, with extremely high tariff, is a land of cheap living. The prices of necessaries in free trade England nearly approximate those in America. One country in South America, virtually on a basis of tariff for revenue only, is said to cost more to live in than any other country on the globe.

In the tariff talk of next fall, we should escape mention of the cost of living. Our recent economic history shows that it only confuses the issue, that it is merely insincere and dishonest campaign flubdub.

Peace Still a Long Way Off.

What Colonel House had to say on his return from Europe would have taken a phonograph the fraction of a second to repeat. In the business of keeping his lips tightly together Colonel House has only one rival and that is John Lind, the President's other ambassador-at-lagre.

But there was one thing which slipped through the portal of Colonel House's reticence which is of real importance. This is that the people of Europe—and by that he means the big people in office—still see peace a long way off. There are no signs, save those based on hope, that the war will end soon.

It was noticeable that while talk of peace was general last winter, heavy contracts for war materials were being placed in America. All of these require time to carry out. Some of the orders cannot be filled short of two or three years. At the same time, England was passing a conscription bill to create armies it would take many months to train. Germany was trying to get raw goods whose manufacture into munitions would consume the best part of a year. Only at some hazy date in the future can that railroad be finished over which the invaders of Egypt have planned to travel.

The people of Europe have made up their minds that the war is to last for a long time before anything like a decision is reached. It might pay the people of America to do the same thing.

A Formula for Delegates.

From Trinidad, Colonel Roosevelt sends home a formula for the selection of delegates to the Republican and Progressive conventions.

"The men chosen to decide such a question ought not to be politicians of average type and parochial outlook. Still less should they be politicians controlled by sinister influences from within or without. They should be the very best men who can be found in our country, whose one great mission should be to declare in unequivocal terms for a program of clean-out, straigh-out national Americanism, in deeds not less than in words and in internal and international matters alike, and to choose as a candidate a man who will not merely stand for such a program before election but will resolutely and in good faith put it through if elected."

as to what the delegates should be and as to the spirit in which they should perform their duty, now is the time to bring it forth. And if any candidates for delegate are opposed to a declaration of "clean-cut straight-out national Americanism" it would be an advantage for the public to learn their names just so the public can prevent their going to the conventions.

The Needless Stamp Taxes.

The war revenue tax was ingeniously framed. Thousands of citizens might go from one year's end to the other and scarcely be aware that such a thing as the war tax existed. Only occasionally, when he pays for a telegraph or a long distance telephone message, takes out an insurance policy or has dealings involving a promissory note, is the everyday citizen called upon to lick one of those stamps by which the government seeks to keep off the wolf. To all seeming, the war tax bears only upon the well-to-do.

But let not the everyday citizen be deceived. He is subscribing to the war tax fund every hour. In scores of subtle ways, those who go through the motions of paying the tax collect it again from that most patient of burden bearers, the ultimate consumer.

The stamp tax would never have been established if the men responsible for the Underwood tariff had been fair and honest with the country. They had made a tariff for revenue only which, upon trial, failed to produce the required revenues. But they would not admit the fault and correct it. To meet the deficit they had brought about, they slapped on the stamp tax and brazenly charged the necessity for it to the war madness in Europe. Had there been no war, the public expenditures would still have exceeded revenues. If the war should cease tomorrow, the stamp taxes would still have to remain in force. There could be only one alternative. The Underwood tariff would have to be put upon a real revenue basis.

Thrift.

Certain captains of industry have assured their countrymen that this prosperity of ours is the bona fide article, bound to run a long course. This should interest wage and salary earners. But it should not guide their conduct. It is best for them to assume that these good times, like others experienced in this generation, are likely to prove evanescent.

Thrift always has hard sledding in a period of high prosperity. The temptation to spend multiply like mushrooms overnight. The sight of the spending hordes, the news of great promotions, the talk about fledgling millionaires and bulging banks and cheap money tend to blind foresight and dull the sense of caution. There is that in the air which makes thrift seem a form of meanness, a soft term for niggardliness.

But true thrift is never mean or niggardly. It is simple watchfulness, carefulness, wholesome self-denial. The best thing about thrift is the feeling of independence that goes with it. It clothes a man against the cold winds of adversity, protects him against the worries of sickness, gives him comfort in the days of evil. A thrifty people are distinguished for the virtues of sober-thinking, clean living, respect for law and order, loyalty to principle and religion. Miserliness grows in the soil of a spendthrift country as much as it does in one that boasts its thriftiness. It is as little related to thrift as generosity is related to squandering.

We look to captains of finance for the interpretation of the signs and omens of trade. But no word of theirs should prevent us from following the ancient warning to take thought for the morrow.

Congress Until September?

Speaker Clark has unusual facilities for getting at the length, breadth and thickness of congress. But we feel certain that he made no use of the facilities, but rather that he surrendered to a desire to shock folks, when he gave out the prediction that congress would be in session up to the opening days of September.

The program of this session is unusually heavy. In addition to the defense bills, the measures which may be forced by the Mexican difficulties, congress is asked to enact a number of bills whose passage will be useful to the administration in the approaching campaign. There is a disposition in both houses to obstruct and haggle and force postponements simply out of resentment against the White House. Nevertheless we believe that congress will wind up business and pull down the blinds before the middle of summer just because congressmen will have an astonishing amount of fence repairing to do before election. They are not likely to dawdle at Washington, to endure the humidity and the boredom, even though that embarrass the President, if their political standing at home is getting undermined.

We have a deep respect for Speaker Clark's judgment in such a matter. But we are compelled to suspect that the day be made his prophecy was the one his digestion most needed overhauling.

Sugar and Tariff Tinkering.

So consistent an advocate for tariff for revenue only as Colonel Watterson plead for the maintenance of the full duty on the imports of sugar. The majority of Democrats in congress, it was reported at the time the Underwood tariff was being framed, was opposed to a lowering of sugar duties. The imports brought about fifty millions of revenue. Sugar was one of the cheapest of commodities. North, South and West profited by the protective tariff on sugar. There seemed everything to lose, by cutting off the duty, nothing but a reputation for consistency to gain.

But the President insisted upon the revision of the sugar schedule. He had only sneers for the "sugar senators" of Louisiana, condemnation for the "sugar lobby" representing the beet growing and beet sugar manufacturing interests of the North and West.

The results of the reduction of the tariff on sugar and the approaching threat of "free sugar" have provided ample vindication for the prophecies of the "sugar senators" and the so-called "sugar lobby." The government has lost revenue. The American sugar industry has suffered from the inevitable disturbance attending the governmental creation of competition. Sugar has not been made cheaper for consumers.

It is to the credit of the administration that it has reversed its position on the sugar question. The President will sign the bill, now before congress, which removes the menace of "free sugar." This shows that Mr. Wilson is willing to admit error. But it is of little credit to the administration that it chose, at the time of the Democratic tariff revision, to answer facts with sneers, to impute the honesty of those who battled for the saving of an industry, to make out a case of sordid selfishness against congressmen who declined to be forced into supporting the administration's autocratic position.

There is reason to question the statement that "Berlin is rejoicing." Piling up the dead without getting anywhere can't inspire much hallelujahing.

TRAINING CAMPS NOT HURT BY BORDER ROW

Officers Will Be Supplied, Says Gen. Scott.

Washington, March 15.—The score or more military training camps throughout the country planned for the next few months will not be abandoned by the war department because of the Mexican border situation. Maj. Gen. Hugh L. Scott, chief of staff, formally announced today that the camps would be held and officer-instructors and training units of the army supplied by the war department as nearly in accordance with the original plans as possible.

Several regiments previously designated to co-operate in training camp work this spring already have been ordered to the border, and officers of the general staff have thought that few camps could be held because of this situation. With the decision to increase the army to the full authorized strength, however, the situation is somewhat relieved and training of many of the 20,000 recruits to the regular service can be conducted in connection with the citizen training camps, which thus would accomplish a double purpose.

13-Year-Old Girl Admits Attempts to Burn Building

MAY RAFFERTY.

New York, March 15. — May Rafferty, a 13-year-old Brooklyn girl, presents one of the strangest psychological cases confronting the police. She was caught in the act of starting a fire with paper and matches in one of the apartments of the house in which she lives in Brooklyn. Arraigned before a judge in the Brooklyn Children's Court she admitted having set seven fires in the house.

"I don't know why I started the fires," she said. "While I was asleep the idea to make a fire would come to me."

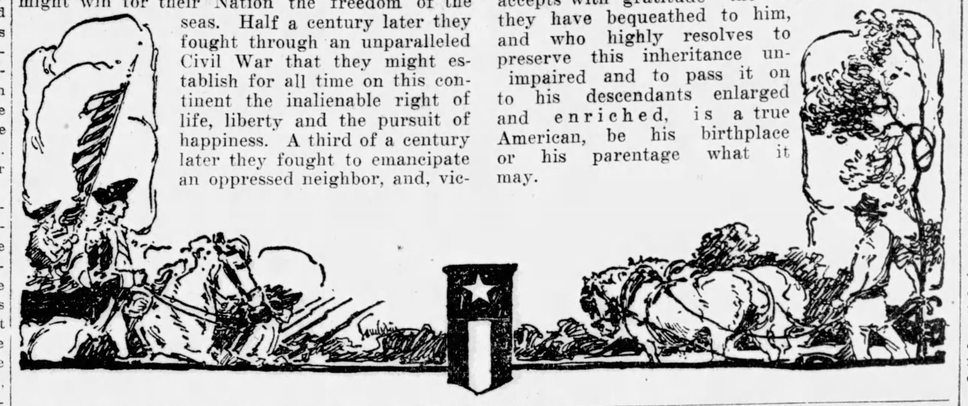
PATRIOTISM

By Lyman Abbot

Kansas City Star.

A NATION is made great, not by its fruitful acres, but by the men who cultivate them; not by its great forests, but by the men who use them; not by its mines, but by the men who work in them; not by its railways, but by the men who build and run them. America was a great land when Columbus discovered it; Americans have made of it a great Nation.

In 1776 our fathers had a vision of a new Nation "conceived in liberty and dedicated to the proposition that all men are created equal." Without an army they fought the greatest of existing world empires that they might realize this vision. A third of a century later, without a navy, they fought the greatest navy in the world that they might win for their Nation the freedom of the seas. Half a century later they fought through an unparalleled Civil War that they might establish for all time on this continent the inalienable right of life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness. A third of a century later they fought to emancipate an oppressed neighbor, and, victory won, gave back Cuba to the Cubans, sent an army of schoolmasters to educate for liberty the Filipinos, asked no war indemnity from their vanquished enemy, but paid him liberally for his property. Meanwhile they offered land freely to any farmer who would live upon and cultivate it, opened to foreign immigrants on equal terms the door of industrial opportunity, shared with them political equality, and provided by universal taxation for universal education.



The cynic who can see in this history only a theme for his egotistical satire is no true American, whatever his parentage, whatever his birthplace. He who looks with pride upon this history which his fathers have written by their heroic deeds, who accepts with gratitude the inheritance which they have bequeathed to him, and who highly resolves to preserve this inheritance unimpaired and to pass it on to his descendants enlarged and enriched, is a true American, be his birthplace or his parentage what it may.

Sunday School

BACK TO BEGINNERS

The International Sunday School Lesson for March 28 Is "Review—the Great Multitude." —Rev. 7:9-17.

BY WILLIAM T. ELLIS.

The long look is the cure for little worries. The Apostle Peter described as blind those who see only that which is near. Small saints grow in circumscribed churches, and naturally fall to strife and unseemliness. Give horizon and their pettiness is cured. This is a day to take a comprehensive view of all things. The war has brought the whole earth within the average man's prospective. Now is the time to read history rather than ephemeral fiction, and today, by appointment of the lesson committee the millions of members of the Sunday school must sweep the whole extent of the first generation of the life of the Christian Church. These quarterly reviews deliver all students from the blight of studying the great truths of the Bible by the verse fragments. The state of mind of many Christians who have not got beyond the Golden Text stage, is that they "cannot see the woods for the trees," nor the truth for the text.

Here we have a vista of the first generation of the Christian Church. The lessons studied over a period that extends to as far after the Resurrection of Christ, as Calvary was after Christmas. It is rather interesting to measure these first 30 odd years of the church with the 33 years of Christ. The material for comparison is abundant.

These three decades were the plastic period of the Christian Church. Then it was taking shape. Its nature and form and manifestations were being determined practically for all time. The early Christians were finding themselves and discovered how their new faith cut them off from the old life and bound them to the new fellowship. They would find among themselves and discovering how their new faith cut them off from the old life and bound them to the new fellowship. They would find among themselves the men with natural gifts for leadership. Organization was developing, both opportunity and talents. The importance of these three months of study of early church history is apparent from the simple statement that all present discussions of religious organizations hark back to the formative period of the Apostolic Church.

The Led Leaders.

I have in mind two religious organizations that I have seen develop from their beginning. Both are national and interdenominational. They began approximately at the same time. One has circled the earth and numbers millions of members. The other has never amounted to much, even near the place of its birth. Yet this second organization seemed to have certain elements of strength greater than the other. The whole matter apparently has been one of leadership. The first was promoted by a man of vision who quickly thought in large units and had the gift of enlisting other people in the same service with himself.

The importance of leadership can scarcely be overestimated. We know that the early church had great men for her leaders—men made great not only by their task, which is a phenomenon to all students of history, but also made great by a special supernatural enduement. These leaders of the church were led men. The control of the Christian community by the spirit of God, Christ's other self, has been the outstanding fact of the Quarter's Lesson. From the day of Pentecost until the present moment the Christian Church has had the direction and control of the mysterious Third Person of the Trinity. Without the help of leadership beyond themselves the ablest of Christian leaders are inadequate for their task. In things spiritual service can be done only by those who are spiritually guided.

An Unrecorded Company.

That group at Jerusalem which, within three centuries, came to be the dominant force in the world, quickly extended beyond the original circle of apostles and disciples whom Jesus left behind him. The old cask could not hold the new wine. Judaism was not great enough to contain the Christian community nor yet the city of Jerusalem itself. Upon the fellowship which was speedily numbered by thousands the Spirit came. Commonly we think of the early church in terms of the Apostles, and the most familiar designation of it as the Apostolic Church. Really though, the bulk of its members were plain, everyday people, just as is the case today. It would be a serious mistake to measures the churches of Christ in America only by their known officials and leaders. The strength of the church lies in the strength of the generality of disciples. The way on which these early Christians, who semed to have been happy and holy and full of good works ministered in the name of Christ, were not greater than the ways in which most of us must minister today. These early Christians might have prayed the prayer which one of our American clergymen, who, a few days ago, celebrated his eighthtieth birthday, Dr. Washington Gladden, expresses, in a familiar poem:

"O Master, let me walk with Thee
In lowly paths of service free;
Tell me Thy secret; help me bear
The strain of toil, the fret of care.

"Help me the slow of heart to move
By some clear winning word of love;
Teach me the wayward feet to stay,
And guide them in the homeward way

"Teach me Thy patience; still with Thee,
In closer, dearer company,
In work that keeps faith sweet and strong,
In trust that triumphs over wrong.

"In hope that sends a shining ray
Far down the future's broadening way;
In peace that only Thou canst give,
With Thee, O Master, let me live."

Of a few crowded years these first eight chapters of The Acts, which have been the basis of the quarter's study, deal with only a few years, about thirty, yet they were crowded with epoch-making events. Let us tick off the outsanding facts:—"The resurrection of Jesus. The coming of the Holy Spirit. The change in Apostles, especially Peter. 3,000 Christian believers baptized. The beautiful fellowship. Wonders and signs for the blessing of the people. The beginning of persecution. The increase in numbers and power. A difficulty overcome. The seven deacons. Stephen's work and death. Persecution. Christians sent throughout the country. Philip and the Ethiopian, the beginning of Missions. Great enlargement of the church."

Something Worth Dying For.

Awful as is war, it is not without its great lessons for the world. One of these which comes to us every day from the trenches echoes straight out of this Book of the Acts. That message is that there are things worth dying for. The battle fields of Europe and Asia echo to the strains of Calvary. There are times when a man must lay down his life. Stephen dying for his faith, and all the noble company of martyrs who followed in his train stand out vividly in the red glare of the present war, testifying to the truth that sometimes the noblest use of life is to offer it at a sacrifice, a service or a protest.

Society would soon die of dry rot—if it didn't first perish from ennui—were it to cease to cherish some things above life itself. Comfort and pleasure, despite present tendencies and misconceptions, are not the supreme prizes of life. We need the martyr spirit in the Church and in society to preserve our priceless heritage. The cry too common in our lax days, "A man must live," has been effectively answered by Miss Charlotte Perkins Gilman in these lines:

"'A man must live!' We justify
Low shift and trick to treason high
A little vote for a little gold,
To a whole senate bought and sold,
With this self-evident reply.

"But is it so? Pray tell me why
Life at such cost you have to buy?
In what religion were you told,
'A man must live'?

"There are times when a man must die,
Imagine for a battle-cry
From soldiers with a sword to hold,—
From soldiers with a flag unrolled,—
This coward's whine, this liar's lie,
'A man must live!'"

SCHOOL AS A HOME

Ranchers of the McLucas, N. D., school district have solved the problem of schooling for their boys and girls by converting the schoolhouse into a home for them from Monday morning until Friday night each week. Parents planned an addition to the school and fitted it up as sleeping and eating quarters for the children to live there in care of the teacher.

CAN'T INTRODUCE REINDEER

Canadian efforts to introduce reindeer in the Peace river and Great Slave lake regions have proved a failure, partly because bull flies drove the creatures frantic, and partly because an Indian can and will draw a bead on Santa's pet charges just as quickly as on the grouchiest old barren ground caribou that ever scraped moss.

OBREGON REAL MEXICAN FORCE

Conqueror of Villa Said to Be Strongest Man in Country Today.

Washington, March 17.—While Venustiano Carranza is de facto president of Mexico and recognized as first chief in most states, he is not a military figure. And it is military force that counts in disorderly, brigand-ridden Mexico. The strongest man in Mexico today is the one-armed general, Alvaro Obregon, and if the United States now meets opposition in punishing Villa it will have Obregon to fear and not Carrnaza.

It was Francisco Villa, fighting for Carranza, who knocked out Huerta; and it was Obregon, fighting for Carranza, who later defeated Villa and scattered his forces.

May Supplant Carranza.

Obregon has all along professed his affection and loyalty to the first chief. But the temptation to seize the power in name he already has in fact must be great. Rumors that he is about to supplant Carranza are plausible to those who have followed Mexican affairs closely.

Obregon is an intense patriot and with this characteristic he combines a typically Mexican antipathy to foreigners, especially Spaniards and Americans.

He protested many times against the American occupation of Vera Cruz and was in favor of an attack upon the American expedition there. He refused to receive the mediating offices of the Brazilian minister in November, 1914, when he had quarreled with Villa, if the envoy were in any way the representative of the United States. He spoke of the "unjust action of Washington in occupying Vera Cruz and affronting the honor of the Mexican nation."

Hates Americans.

His hatred for Americans and foreigners was shown very plainly when he entered Mexico City January 20, 1915, and established his headquarters there. The day after he entered the water supply was cut off. The price of foodstuffs rose to exorbitant figures because Obregon endeavored in every way to prevent the introduction of food into the city. Not only did he refuse the city council railway cars for transporting such food stocks as were available, but he ordered his outposts to confiscate such as were brought in.

There is abundant evidence that this inhuman conduct was part of a deliberate campaign to starve the population into enlisting in Obregon's army. Then he decreed an extraordinary tax of 30,000,000 pesos against the foreign merchants "to relieve the desperate situation of the poor," and declared that if there were riots and looting he would make no effort to stop them.

When the powers asked the United States to use its influence with Obregon to force him to rescind his special tax decree, he said:

Soldiers Devoted to Him.

"One man during 30 years of lamentable rule attempted to convert Mexico into being the mother of foreigners and the stepmother of Mexicans. Foreigners and Mexicans should be kept on the same plane and they should be measured by standards of morality, not by standards of wealth or nationality. Mexico, the true revolution has just begun!"

General Obregon's soldiers are devoted to him. He has always been the first to run into danger and has led his men many times in fierce battles. In that way he lost his right arm at the battle of Leon, at which he defeated Villa early last June.

There were reports in Washington last September that Obregon was behind the threatening attitude of the Mexicans along the Rio Grande border, and it was thought at the time that there was serious danger of an invasion of southeast Texas by Carranzista soldiers. Obregon at that time had from 15,000 to 20,000 soldiers in Tamaulipas and Nuevo Leon.

FISH DEALER DOESN'T LIKE BUSINESS SLUR

"Billingsgate" is an accepted term for vituperative language. A speaker in a political club wished to vary this expression in chiding an opponent, and criticsed him for using "fishmarket language."

Thereupon another member rose and protested against this phrase. "I have been a fish dealer for 30 years," he said, "and have neverd heard any bad language used in my business. The fish business is a respectable one, and should not be the subject of a slur.

VARIETIES

Nearly all the locomotives in Asiatic countries are driven by petroleum.

All boots and shoes manufactured in Australia are made after American lasts.

Under normal conditions, one-half of the population of France is engaged in farming.

There are more insane in the United States than students in colleges and universities.

Government meat inspection costs each resident of the country four cents a year.

A West Virginia company is making potash from hitherto waste stems of tobacco plants.

The number of aviators in the world is now estimated at 50,000, and the number is growing daily.

A Nova Scotian farmer asserts he raised 500 bushels of potatoes last summer on an acre of land.

There is a species of butterfly in British Guiana which measures 11 inches from tip to tip of its wings.

The United States last year mined 600,000 tons of lead, an increase of 15 per cent over the preceding year.

It has been determined that the Russians display greater resistance to the typhus germs than the Germans.

Shooting has become a popular sport in China, and the clay-pigeon clubs have large memberships.

Practically inexhaustible deposits of asphalt discovered in the Philippines, two years ago, will be developed commercially.

Egypt has more blind persons, proportionately, than any country in the world, having 1,825 to every 100,000 population.

The French Academy of Sciences will award $20,000 to the first person communicating with any planet other than Mars.

The emerald improves in color by exposure to light. Pearls kept in darkness lose their lustre, but regain it on exposure to the sun.

French experts are planning to erect a wireless antenna 15 miles long and containing 150 miles of wire for studying the use of long wave lengths.

By fractional distillation, under relatively low pressure, an Italian has found a way to remove alcohol from wine without otherwise altering it.

According to official estimate this year's Indian wheat crop will yield 10,293,000 tons, providing an exportable surplus of about 2,000,000 tons.

The United States has much the largest known radium bearing deposits in the world, but only about 11 grains of the element was produced last year.

Women, during 1914, applied for 350 patents in England, 10 fewer than in 1913. On the part of men there was a diminution of 5,000 applications.

By treating freshly made cheese with alternating currents of electricity for 24 hours a Dutch electrician has found he can give it all the properties of age.

Owners of tin mines in Bolivia are reaping large profits from the metal which was rejected and thrown into heaps by early Spanish seekers for gold and silver.

The Fushun coal fields of Manchuria, operated by Japanese are believed to be the richest in the world, containing more than 800,000,000 tons of bituminous fuel.

At the present rate of increase in the consumption of native lumber in new Zealand it is estimated that the supply of standing timber will last not more than 30 years.

First grown experimentally, 12 years ago, American cotton has become an established crop in the Punjab region of India, as it gives a large yield than the native varieties.

What are believed to be the oldest printing blocks in the world, dating back at least 800 years, recently were discovered in an old building back of a Buddhist monastery in Korea.

One of the largest walnut packing and cleaning establishments in the world is soon to be placed in operation in California, where 20,000,000 pounds of walnuts are produced each year.

An Arizona scientist will try to fix the time of the cliff dwellers' era by comparing the age rings in the tree trunks still standing in their home with the rings in the oldest trees now living.

Typical wheat farms in Australia extend from 600 to 1,000 acres and are usually worked single-handed by the farmer and his family, labor-saving machinery being used in every possible direction.

It is probable that the pecan tree is destined to become the most important of all the products of nut-bearing trees in the United States, in the view of the department of agriculture. The production more than trebled between 1899 and 1909.

Because of the increased demand for leather, caused by the war, the use of sea lion hides for leather has been proposed in Canada. Already the British Columbian factory, it is reported, has made excellent gloves, belting and other articles from these hides.

The lowest known temperature ever observed by competent scientists was at Werchojausk, Siberia, January 15, 1885, when a minimum reading of minus 93.4 degrees Fahrenheit was registered. The monthly mean temperature for January at Jakutz, Siberia is minus 43.8 degrees.

Strangely paradoxical is the fact that kerosene oil is the best liquid for putting out fire in a bale of cotton, which is so dense that water will not penetrate, and burns at so low a temperature that kerosene, instead of becoming ignited, soaks right into the very heart and smothers the fire already started.

Vienna jewelers, milliners, dressmakers and tailors, as well as automobile manufacturers, are doing excellent business despite the war, according to United States Consul-General Halstead of Vienna. Some of the purchases of jewelry are made by individuals, who think it a good investment in these times.

The pilot snake is this country's boldest, badest nest robber, which despite the fact that he is entirely nonvenomous, makes him a not particularly desirable resident, especially to the mind of the blacksnake, on semblance between the two being so close that wickedness of the first frequently redounds to the discredit of the latter.

Father McClellan, of Woodstock college, who declares that 500 racers will destroy 6,000 mice in a season, refers, of course, not to the "red devil" racer, but the blue, a harmless American snake which, with his cousin the garter snake, is one of the chief agents in ridding farms of the lesser mischievous rodents and as such should be protected.

The PEACE PAGE

COZY CORNER

OUR MOTTO:
Here we meet for
Health, happiness and
Good cheer.

In Peril.

If any of you ever hold down a claim instead: Perhaps you were never on the prairie two weeks in a little by eight room, weather 54 below, frost on windows so thick that a place big enough for one eye to through could not b scraped off with a knife. When I say alone, I literally alone; not even a cat. The worst of all, the coal in the bin getting low, and of course each day using the supply.

Nothing to be seen outside but a vast sea of snow as far as the eye could reach on all sides. Nothing to be heard but the ticking, ticking of the clock which sounded like a trip hammer, listening for footsteps which never came, during what had become of the world, arising in the morning with the conviction that something would happen today. No, nothing, nobody; same tomorrow, sure; but no, the same today as yesterday. What day of the week is it? All the days are the same. Is it Saturday or Monday? Coal getting lower. What will be done? No one knows my situation. Surely there would be a dozen kind neighbors to help.

The wind blows the snow in drifts around the house. Has God forsaken me? No, I will still trust. Another day. Will no one come to the rescue? Dare I put on my wraps and go for the neighbors, but no, ere the steps are taken I realize that the air is freezing. No, I never could get through the heavy drifts a mile distant, piercing wind and stinging cold. Never go back, there is coal enough for tonight, perhaps tomorrow. No, no one comes tomorrow, still the coal is not like the widow's cruse of oil or the handful of meal.

I wonder how it feels to freeze? They say after the first chill is over it is not so hard. Wonder what they will say when they find me; who will be the first to come". They will say, "If I had only known, I would have gone through the fiercest gale." But it will be too late then. What if my hands and feet? That would make me a cripple for life.

Surely this is my last day as there is but one bucket of coal left. Hark; a step! No, it was only the wind. Tomorrow morning I shall try the snow path again. Well, I shall not worry any more. A little gleam of sunlight comes through the frosty window. It remains till it softens the ice. I will try to scrape a place that I may look on the white world once again. What's that in the distance, only a shadow? It moves. It must be a stray dog or horse. No, it is a team, but it does not come nearer. It is receding. It disappears in the distance. Well there is some consolation to know that some one is alive and stirring.

The sun is nearing the western horizon. A shadow passes the window. There are hurried, squeaky steps in the snow. I bound to the door. A frosty faced man is there with mail. Never did human being look so good. My troubles were quickly told.

"Are you sure you have enough coal for the night?"

"Yes, quite sure."

"Very well tomorrow. Don't be saving of coal. Sorry I did not come before. I have been to the village the last few days. It is slow driving 25 miles over the snow drifts. Your friends were inquiring after you down there."

This is one of the gloomy incidents of holding down a claim. But there are many more bright happenings to counterbalance these two weeks of horror. I feel as if I had passed through a horrible dream. My hair, strange to say, has the same brown shade and the "crow's feet" are no deeper than before the ordeal, but my faith in God is strengthened.—D. W., Chinook, Mont.

Reading.

Nothing is more pitiable than the growing boy or girl, who, for the want of good books and of the aspiration to achieve something that makes life worth living, turn off into a path of misery and disaster. Every race knows what to do with days of physical vigor. The barbarians enjoy this middle life most. It is only in highest civilization that days of weakness and of old age can be utilized.

Every boy and girl should learn to read; it is a habit, and is to be cultivated like any other habit. It does not come easily at first. In selecting books to read one should first learn something of its author. Second, read the preface. For this gives a foretaste of the volume, and is one of the habits of an accomplished reader. Third, follow closely the table of contents This is pleasant and profitable. Fourth, give all your attention to your book. Read slowly, thus giving the ideas time to fasten themselves in your memory. Fifth, write a summary of each book you read, in a note book, and in a short time your notebook will become of great value to you. Sixth, and last, put into every day life the good you accomplish in reading.

Mere interest is not all that is required to read, a book profitably; it must call the faculties of the mind into activity. Following these steps of reading closely we can substitute it for travel, society, romance and for luxury. It brings the riches of the mines of Solomon to the cottage; it sends a rainbow of promise through the dungeon.

Perhaps we shall all live to be old. Why not form a habit when young that will make life both a pleasure and a profit—a habit that will carry us to the very edge of eternity cheerfully and content?—Adger M. Whitefield, S. C.

Callers.

Reading the Peace Page is like being in company with pleasant callers. Mrs. B., N. Y., I think you have sounded the keynote in your method of companionship between parents and children. If father and mother would take the time and trouble to gain and keep the confidence of their children by being chums and taking an interest in their pastimes there would be less need of worry or spying.

Mr. A. J. M., of Ohio, you certainly described human nature from the little child to the white-haired grandfather. How many of us can find some little act of kindness to do as suggested by Aunt Martha's letter? Not all of us can help the war sufferers if we are ever so willing, but that need not hinder our doing some little kindness toward a neighbor. If nothing else, find some one who does not feel able to subscribe for a magazine or for family reading. Save your papers in good condition and send them regularly. No doubt the mother will enjoy reading them and pass many moments reading something helpful that might have been spent in loneliness.

Be very sure to include the Toledo Blade in the weekly bundle, hoping it may be enjoyed as you have enjoyed it. It is only such a little thing to do, yet it may bring an hour of pleasure to every member of that family. Have any of you the book, called Corporal Si Klegg and His Pard, that they will exchange for other books? If any will write me enclosing a self addressed and stamped envelop, I will send them a receipt for butterine, also artificial honey. Both are excellent imitations and can be made in any quantity for home use, but must not be sold for real honey or butter, although they are splendid for table use, being cheaper than either butter or honey.—R. R. No. 25, Velhen, Ind.

Woman Held a Prisoner by Villa for Nine Days

MRS MAUD HAWK WRIGHT. ©INTL. FILM SERVICE.

After having been kept a prisoner by Villa and his bandits for nine days, Mrs. Maud Hawk Wright, an American woman was freed in the raid on Columbus, N. M. Mrs. Wright, with her husband and baby were on the Wright ranch south of Columbus. Villa and his bandits raided the ranch. The baby was taken from its mother and Mr. Wright and Mrs. Wright were made prisoners. For nine days before the raid on Columbus, Mrs. Wright was continually in the saddle moving about with the outlaw band. Her guard was relaxed when the bandits rode into Columbus. It is promised that her husband has either been killed or is still a prisoner.

MERRY-GO-ROUND

TRY TO:
Do all the good you can,
In all the ways you can,
To all the people you can,
Just as long as you can.

Object of the M. G. R.: Mental, moral and social improvement.

A Teacher.

I have been teaching four years and have been a silent reader of the Peace Page for some time. The letter on the care of the teeth from Florida was fine. Good teeth, good health should be our motto. We, as teachers, should impress on the minds of the pupils the importance of the proper care of the teeth and body. Not only teachers are responsible, but parents also. After all, our mothers are our best teachers.

Boys and girls of Ohio, I suppose you are greatly interested in the spelling contest. There are lots of good things in this world, but school days are the best days of our lives. Books are good company. Reading is my hobby, but I read only good books which sometimes include books of fiction. We should have a variety. Read only the best books and try to remember what you read. Music is elevating. We have a phonograph, organ, guitar and harps. We live in the country.

I have two brothers and we enjoy music very much. My grandfather was a soldier in the civil war and he can tell of some thrilling events and give an account of the hardships in the army. My mother, grandmother and I had our pictures taken a short time ago. My grandmother is 70 years old and can do almost all kinds of needle work. She always looks on the bright side and her life is blessed and made happy by her kindness to others.

Where is happiness? It comes from within If you are not happy, do something for somebody quick. My birthday is May 19. Have I a twin? We have but very few places of amusement or entertainment here, especially during the winter. So we have jolly good times at home. The schools are becoming more of a social factor here than ever before and we hope they will continue the good work. Young folks must have employment and some amusements and be very careful about their company, as we become like our associates to a certain extent. We have an influence. Is it for good or bad? We should think seriously about these things, especially parents and teachers.

My mother has taught me some of the best lessons I ever learned. All honor to good mothers. Sometimes children do not appreciate their parents until they leave this world and then it is too late. Others may love us but only our mothers understand. —Blue Eyes of Ohio.

A Farmer's Wife.

For myself, I see no harm in the dance itself, only the harm that a person makes of it, as with many other forms of amusement that are considered innocent. As for the movies, I have seen many interesting travel scenes, as well as many trashy and silly reels. If this kind of "stuff" was forbidden it would be a great blessing.

I take great pleasure in reading the letters from the farmers' wives. I live in the country and have two little girls who delight in the fresh air and freedom of the hills, for the country here is very hilly, being in some places very wild, as a great portion of the land has never been cleared.

People from Ohio have taken up some of the old farms and are putting in extensive apple orchards. I will try and come again before seven more years have passed.—A Happy Wolverine.

We are glad to welcome you after seven years. Glad you have been reading The Blade all that time, but hope you will write oftener.—M. H.

A Soldier Boy.

I just read Mrs. John McKean's letter, and it reminded me of my own thoughts and experience in trying to raise my family. I, too, had seven children, five boys and two girls. My oldest, a girl, is 31, married and has a family of her own. My other daughter is married also. My youngest son is 16. My oldest son stays at home a great part of the time. My second son died in 1910.. My third son is now enlisted in our country's service, belonging to Co. M, 30th Infantry, at Plattsburg Barracks, New York. He enlisted at Paducah in 1911, was sent to Jefferson barracks, at St. Louis, and from there to Fort Douglas, Utah. While there he volunteered to go to the Philippine Islands, and was sent from there to China, then back to San Francisco.

His time being out, he enlisted again and was sent to Plattsburg, and in all that time I have not seen him, but hope he will come home next year, as his time is up then. I ask God to take care of our boys, for it looks as if war is inevitable for our country.

Some of our writers tell of souvenirs which they prize. I have a silver half-dime which my uncle gave me when he went away as a rebel soldier. I also have in my possession a small Testament which was given to my husband's brother while a soldier down south. He was in the Third Kentucky regiment, under Gen. Alfred Johnson. He was killed at Guntown. The Testament was given him by Mrs. Cornelia Collins, Baldwin county, Alabama. I wonder if she is alive today.—B. W., Kentucky.

Peace.

A German soldier boy in the trenches wrote home to his loved ones that he had found peace which the world could not take away. But we long for the world statesmen who will touch the hearts of mankind.

"Till all men shall brothers be,
In every land, from sea to sea.
Be free as Christ would make them free."

Wars are caused by placing property rights above human rights. Wealthy men beat their taxes aid expect the poor soldier boys to pour out their blood to protect their property. When all custom houses are removed from the face of the eanth, taxes taken from the necessities of life and imposed on great incomes and real estate, wealthy men in every nation will be more anxious for peace if the bulk of war taxes are placed on their shoulders. It is claimed that the cry, "A rich man's war and a poor man's fight caused many Confederate soldier boys to desert."

There is no tax so easy to collect as taxes on real estate, and there would be no complaint of unfair assessments if every man was compelled to sell his real estate holdings when offered a 25 per cent advance on his assessment.

The strength of a nation is the love of its citizens, and, according to Theodore Roosevelt, Germany is the strongest nation in the world because it has been the best governed. Germany surpassed all other nations in educational advantages and old age pensions, and poverty was almost unknown among them. Japan is accomplishing great things for her own people and the Koreans. If land is uncultivated two years in Japan the title reverts to the government, but in this country men hold vast possessions at a low valuation, and we have the problem of wasted lands and the working classes leaving the country for the city.

Let Uncle Sam prove to the world that he is not spiritually dead by providing old age pensions, by making idleness disgraceful to the rich as much as to the poor, by public improvements to provide remunerative employment for all our citizens and all who land on our shores. Then our foreign population will love our country and Uncle Sam, like Father Abraham, will be called the friend of God—Remus, Tennessee.

OUR Correspondents

"T. M. Baker asks if the old times were the best," says Elwood of Illinois. "I think that we had more enjoyment then than now. There was not the machinery to work with, and people helped each other and were more neighborly. There is less visiting and less church going. The love of dress affects all classes of women, and the poor children at Sunday school are often made to feel uncomfortable because their clothing is inferior. I ask readers of the page to lend a hand and help change this condition by simple dressing for church and places where the poor should go. They have few diversions and need to be encouraged rather than derided."

W. O. E. sends some post card views of the great blockading snow in Monroe, Wash., when rotary plows were needed to clear the tracks. The snowfall amounted to 44 inches and stayed on the ground two weeks. It was the biggest fall of snow that the oldest settlers had ever seen west of the Cascade mountains.

M. H. S., Idaho, sends an article from the pen of Ella Wheeler Wilcox from which she quotes and denounces the writer's assertion that "mothers who never talk to their daughters on the subject of sex attraction and its alluring dangers are the stupidest people on earth." M. H. S. does not believe that the blame of a girl's misdeeds should be laid thus upon the mother. She says that the fundamental principle of a child's decency is the one most often overlooked by parents today, the need of exacting obedience. "Why," asks M. H. S., "are parents? The childless woman may have a lot of advanced theories to publish, but the mother who has gone down to the brink, to bring forth her child, and the father who supports it, should be the best judges of its disposition and moral needs. Any normal child who obeys the counsel and and teaching of reasonably sensible parents will be able to weather the storms of youth."

T. M. Baker, our old friend from West Virginia, wishes to inspire a fresh appreciation for home in all our hearts, especially the younger readers of our family. He recently had a long talk with an old friend who had lost his wife. The man was left alone in the world, was compelled to give up his home and go to live with relatives. He said that when he looked on the familiar surroundings, his beloved fireside, the old clock that had told him the time for 40 years, the pictures on the walls, and the long-used and comfortable furniture, household treasures to be sold and scattered abroad, he felt that it was one of the hardest trials a man is called upon to bear. "After hearing this mournful story," writes Mr. Baker, "I concluded that I did not appreciate home enough. I know that I never could enjoy another home as I do this one, and I mean to enjoy it in the very best way I can so long as it is possible."

Mrs. G. W. Terry, 64 March 4th, has been an invalid for 11 years. She lives at Van Wert, Ohio. R. D 10.

Mrs. Nancy Northup, Augusta, Kansas, is a cripple who goes in a wheelchair. She is cheerful and patient and for her pleasure her friend, Lester R. Hoover, asks a card shower.

"Aunt Florence, your letter was fine," said E. R., Mich. "It contained some good sensible ideas. Iowa girl, it must be hard to live as you have to, but I am no one to preach on having a forgiving spirit. Not long ago I was at an aid society meeting and all the members seemed so harmonious, and I thought as they were happily singing together what a wonderful place Heaven would be with everybody through with hating. Then I thought, how shall I get there if I don't stop doing it here? I believe in woman's worth, and in her ability to vote and to take care of herself in this world independent of men."

Mrs. G. W. Morgan, Leonidas, Mich., gets lonely, and pieces quilts to pass the time.

Mrs. V. E., Ills., asks for information in establishing an old folks home.

Mrs. Sarah Mooneyhan has lost her husband and daughter recently. She asks cards for her birthday, March 30, Greenville, Tenn.

"Be good and all things will work together for good," is the motto of Mrs. L. A. D., N. Y. "If you wish your men to do things to please you, do the same by them. Get them something good to eat and as a rule you have won out. I believe in preparedness in the home as well as in our country. Once when my husband met with an accident, and the doctor was calling for bandages, I had them on hand. He said, "In time of peace, prepare for war." My hobby is to make my home clean and attractive with good reading matter, music, flowers and birds. Let's leave the worry of politics to our capable husbands.

Mrs. L. G. C., Mich., lives near a delightful lake and looks forward to the summer days there. She wishes that all our family who have no lakes near could share hers. She is the mother of five children and with her husband is training them to serve both the church and the home. She believes in education, but thinks that the farmer boy and girl should have a share in the farm work which is hard for both women and men.

Mrs. Elnora Kelce, Troy, Pa., writes that her grandfather was a full blooded Indian. She is 52, likes to piece quilts, and to hear from the readers, as she is lonely.

"Old Hayseed's letter impressed me very much," says Myrtle, of Cal. "I have always had a high ideal of home life, and it is a constant sorrow to me that my husband is no more than a saloon loafer. My heart aches for a kind word or a pleasant look in my home. There are only the two of us."

Cards are asked for Mrs. Sager, 417 Grant ave., Millvale, Pa. She is 70 on March 28.

In the Japanese variety of the common pheasant, the splendid green which decorates the neck only of the English pheasant, or the ring-necked Chinese species, is carried down over the whole breast.

POETS' CORNER

The Last Fierce Charge.

'Twas just before the last fierce charge,
Two soldiers drew their rein,
And as they looked in each other's face,
They might never meet again;
One was a boy, with curly hair,
Nineteen but a month ago,
Red on his cheek, down on his chin,
He was but a boy, you know.

The other a man, a tall, stern man,
His faith in the world was dim.
He only trusted the most in those
That were all the world to him;
They had ridden together in many a raid,
They had marched for many a mile,
But never before had they met the foe
With a calm and hopeless smile.

But now they looked in each other's face
With an awful, ghastly gloom,
The tall, stern man was the first to speak,
"Charley, my time has come;
We'll ride together up yonder hill,
But you'll ride back alone;
Now promise a little trouble to take
For me when I am gone.

"You'll find a face upon my breast,
I'll wear it into the fight,
With soft blue eyes and sunny curls,
And smiles like the morning light;
As the morning light was her love to me,
And it gladdened a lonely life,
But little cared I for the frowns of Fate
When she promised to be my wife.

"Write to her, Charley, when I am gone;
Send back that fond fair face;
Tell her, tenderly, how I died,
And where's my resting place.
And tell her I will wait for her
In the border land between
The shining Heaven and the earth;
It won't be long I ween."

Tears dimmed the blue eyes of the boy,
His voice was low with pain.
"I'll do your bidding, comrade, mine,
"I'll do your bidding, comrade mine,
But if you ride back and I am dead
You must do as much for me.
I've a mother at home that must hear the news,
Write to her tenderly.

"One after another of those she loved
She has buried them, husband and son.
I was the last of our country's call,
She cheered and sent me on;
She has prayed at home like a waiting saint,
Her fond face white with woe,
Her heart will be broken when I am gone,
I'll see her soon, I know."

Just then the order came to charge;
For an instant, hand touched hand;
Eye answered eye, as on they rode,
That brave, devoted band.
They rode together to the crest of the hill,
Where the rebels, with shot and shell,
Ploughed furrows of death through our toiling ranks
And cheered us as we fell.

But we turned back with an awful yell,
Those heights we could not gain,
But those that were left of our broken ranks
Marched slowly back again.
With those that were left among the dead
Was the boy with the curly hair,
And the tall, stern man that rode by his side
Lay dead beside him there.

Now, who will write to the blue-eyed girl
The words that her lover said?
And the mother at home that awaits her boy
Must hear that he is dead,
But she never will know the last fond words,
Those words that would ease her pain,
Until she crosses the river of Death
And stands by his side again.

Poem containing the lines, "You may break, you may shatter the vase as you will, but the scent of the roses will cling round it still."

The Woodman's Daughter.
Thanatopsis.

A Secret.

Shall I be like grandma when I am old?
Shall I wear such a queer little bonnet—
No feathers, no posies, but just a plain fold,
With a little white edging upon it?
Shall I sit in the easy-chair all the day long,
With a great ball of wool and a stocking?
Shall I think it quite dreadful for folks to do wrong,
And dirt and disorder quite shocking?

Just wait till I tell you what grandma once said—
I hope you won't thing me crazy—
It happened one day when they sent me to bed
For being ill-tempered and lazy.
She came and sat by me, and patted my hand,
And told me: "There's no use in crying;
It's by stumbling, my pet, that we know how to stand,
And we always grow better by trying."

"Was anyone ever so wicked as me?"
I asked her between my sobbing;
Then grandma laughed just as hard as could be,
And her little white curls went bobbing.
"Was anyone ever so naughty as you?
I'm sure that I know of one other."
"Who was it?" I asked, "Oh, please tell me, do,"
She whispered, "Your own grandmother."

Now, isn't it strange? But, of course, it is true.
I can tell you just one thing about it—
She'd not tell a story, whatever she'd do,
And we'd only be silly to doubt it.
But, of course, I feel certain you never will tell;
For how perfectly dreadful 'twould be
To have people know, who all love her so well,
That grandma was ever like me.

If I Had Known.

Mary Carolyn Davies.

If I had known what trouble you were bearing,
What griefs were in the silence of your face,
I would have been more gentle and more caring,
And tried to give you gladness for a space,
I would have brought more warmth into the place—
If I had known.

If I had known what thoughts despairing drew you—
Why do we never understand?—
I would have lent a little friendship to you,
And slipped my hand within your lonely hand,
And made your stay more pleasant in the land—
If I had known.
—Mary Carolyn Davies.

How Did You Die?

Did you tackle the trouble that came your way
With a resolute heart and cheerful?
Or hide your face from the light of day
With a craven soul and fearful?
O, a trouble's a ton, or a trouble's an ounce,
Or a trouble's whatever you make it.
And it isn't a fact that you're hurt that counts,
But only, how did you take it?

Are you beaten to earth, Well, well, what's that?
Come up with a smiling face,
It is nothing against you to fall down flat,
But to lie there, that's a disgrace;
The harder you're thrown, why the higher you bounce;
Be proud of your blackened eye,
It isn't the fact that you're licked that counts,
But how did you fight, and why?

And though you be done to the death, what then?
If you battled the best you could,
If you played your part in the world of men,
Why the critic will call it good.
Death comes with a crawl, or it comes with a pounce,
And whether he's slow or spry,
It isn't the fact that you're dead that counts,
But only, how did you die?

BOYS AND GIRLS

OUR MOTTO:
All that we do
We do with our might.
Things done by halves
Are never done right.

From Garrett County.

As I have never seen a letter in the page from Garrett county I thought my county should be represented by at least one. Garrett is the farthest west of any county in Maryland. There are some good farms in this county, as well as a few small coal mines. There has been a good deal of timber taken off the mountains.

The worst objection I have to Garrett county is the severe winters which we usually have, although this winter hasn't been so severe.

I am a boy, sixteen years old; I live on my father's farm, about a mile from the state road, which runs through the county. I think the farm the best place to live. I work on the farm during the summer, and attend district school during the winter months. I am in the seventh grade.

I enjoy reading the "Peace Page." I thought Clyde Wagoner's letter, from Keyser, very good.

My exchange card is: With best wishes to all the boys and girls.—Boyd Paugh, Deer Park, Md.

Glad to hear from you. Let us have some more Maryland letters.—M. H.

Adler's
Famous No Money Down—Free Trial PIANO and ORGAN OFFER
Saves You $128.50
Your Own Time To Pay Without Interest
Yes, I'll not only save you $128.50 on your purchase of a Piano but I'll prepay the freight on a matchless Piano so that you can prove for yourself that it is absolutely superior in every respect to other pianos at anywhere near the price.
FREE 30 DAY TRIAL
No money until you decide to buy. Keep the Piano 30 days. Note well its marvelously sweet singing quality, the beauty of its design and workmanship. If you decide to return it pay me in small amounts to suit your convenience. If you decide not to keep it, return it and I prepay freight to you, no trial costs you nothing.
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Shipped direct from the great $1,000,000 Adler Factory (greatest in existence). No money down—30 day free trial—50 year guarantee, longest made on any organ. The Adler is the World's Best Organ—winner of highest prize at St. Louis World's Fair and Gold Medal at National Conservation Exposition. I'll save you $48.75 or more besides giving you easiest terms of any manufacturer in America.
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Address.....

A Timely Topic.

Novels with a moral are uplifting, but no one should waste time on trashy reading, it destroys the finer taste for good reading.

With Flora Bullock "I believe in reading Nature's unwritten books, the wonderful stories of plants and animals; in listening to the music of birds and insects, of wind and rain; in waching the ever changing pictures of earth and sky."

Today is beautiful, the sun shines bright and warm, birds are singing and although it is January, nature says it is spring. I would like for readers of Idaho to describe climate, soil and social conditions of state..

Will Blade writers discuss this question? "As an indivdual, what can I do toward the promotion of world wide peace and unity between nations?"

My greatest dream is to help in some way to advance "world wide peace" so that men will cease slaughtering.—Elmer Little, Markelsville, Pa.

Here is a big question but not too big for our consideration. How will you answer it?—M. H.

SHORT AND SWEET

Henrietta Hall, Sugar Grove, Va., has four brothers and two good hobbies, helping her mother and reading good books.

Helen F. Dart, Mt. Pleasant, Mich., is a new and welcome member who wishes cross stitch patterns.

Rebecca Miller, Piney, W. Va., wants cards.

Kenneth Erskin, Vestabug, Mich., enjoys playing checkers more than any other game On Saturday Kenneth has to work, as his father says that boys ought always to have work to do. He likes to read history and nature books.

Dallas E. Coats, Celina, O., likes The Blade because it is a good temperance paper as well as a good newspaper.

Ruth Fisher, Weston, W. Va., would like to hear from Ruth Fisher, Mich.

Ermel Groves, Minnard, W. Va., has a brother and two pet kittens. She loves out of door sports.

Ora Denham, Belleville, W. Va., once had a twin sister, who is now dead.

Eleanor T. Phalen, Branchport, N. Y., has a sister Josephine, older, and a little sister, Mary. The girls like to coast on the hill near their house. Eleanor likes to draw.

Mary Burd, Newport, Pa., would like to join our bird club. She is welcome, and we hope she will bring others in, too.

Leila Hartman, Otisco, Ind., likes her school and teacher, and to help her mother in the kitchen.

Ida West likes to sew. Hazel Marie West loves to have her mother read the page to her. These sisters live in Fairview, W. Va.

If the boy signing only Fredonia, Pa., will send his name to Carl A. Ireton, O., he will be glad to answer his card.

Nita J. Carawan, Lowland, N. C., goes to school in the winter and helps on the farm in the summer. She likes to do many things, and has even clerked in her brother's store.

Orville Gibson, Walton, W. Va., hasn't missed a day of school this term.

THIS AND THAT GOOD TO EAT

Cocoanut Custards.

Cover one cupful cocoanut with one and a quarter pints milk; soak for twenty minutes, then cook in a double boiler for twenty-five minutes. Mix the cocoanut in the milk, strain, pressing it well. Return the milk to the double boiler. Beat the yolks of four eggs with two tablespoonfuls granulated sugar; add to them a little of the hot milk, then turn the whole back into the boiler, and stir carefully until it thickens like custard. Remove from the fire and add half a teaspoonful lemon extract; divide into small punch glasses. Beat up the whites of the eggs stiffly; then gradually add one tablespoonful powdered sugar and beat until fine and glossy. Heap this meringue on the top of the custards, dust over with a little sugar, put into the oven for just a moment to brown, and stand aside until perfectly cold.

Stuffed Sweet Potatoes.

Scrub a number of good sized sweet potatoes and bake in a hot oven until tender. Cut off one end of each with a teaspoon, scoop out the inside, being careful not to break the skins. Put through a potato press and add one-half teaspoonful butter, one tablespoonful each chopped cold chicken and boiled ham for each potato. Mix and season well, refill the potatoes and return to the oven for ten minutes.

Spice Pudding.

Take one cupful crusts of bread, packed measure, and soak in one pint milk until soft. Add one-half cupful molasses, one cupful seeded raisins, one-quarter teaspoonful each salt and ground cloves, cinnamon, allspice and nutmeg. Mix thoroughly and bake in a moderate oven for about three-quarters of an hour.

Raisin Pie.

Take one cupful seeded raisins, juice and grated rind one lemon, one cupful cracker crumbs and water. Steam the raisins for 15 minutes, add all the other ingredients. Line a pie tin with a thin crust of good paste, pour in the filling and bake in a moderate oven for 25 minutes.

Almond Blanc Mange.

Dissolve one and a half tablespoonfuls powdered gelatin in a half pint of milk. Add three tablespoonfuls sugar, one and one-half pints of milk and a half teaspoonful almond extract. Strain into a basin, stir occasionally until cool, then pour into a wet mold and set away in a cool place. Turn out when firm and serve with cream.

Stuffed Beef Heart.

Clean the heart carefully, cutting out the top of the arteries, then fill with a stuffing of bread crumbs seasoned with salt, pepper, a chopped onion and a pinch of thyme and moistened with melted beef suet. Steam for four hours, then roast for an hour and a half, basting well.

Baked Apples With Bananas.

Fill the cavities of apples previously prepared for baking with half a banana. Add a little lemon juice and sugar and bake.

THIS WASHER MUST PAY FOR ITSELF

A MAN tried to sell me a horse once. He said it was a fine horse and had nothing the matter with it. I wanted a fine horse. But, I didn't know anything about horses much. And I didn't know the man very well either.

So I told him I wanted to try the horse for a month. He said "all right, but pay me first, and I'll give you back your money if the horse isn't all right."

Well I didn't like that. I was afraid the horse isn't all right."

and that I might have to whistle for my money if I once parted with it. So I didn't buy the horse although I wanted it badly. Now this set me thinking

You see I make Washing Machines—the "1900 Gravity Washer."

And I said to myself, lots of people may think about my Washing Machine as I thought about the horse, and about the man who owned it.

But I'd never know, because they wouldn't write and tell me. You see I sell my Washing Machines by mail. I have sold over half a million that way.

So thought I, it is only fair enough to let people try my Washing Machines for a month, before they pay for them, just as I wanted to try the horse.

Now, I know what our "1900 Gravity" Washer will do. I know it will wash the clothes, without wearing or tearing them, in less than half the time they can be washed by hand or by any other machine.

I know it will wash a tub full of very dirty clothes in Six minutes. I know no other machine ever invented can do that, without wearing out the clothes.

Our "1900 Gravity" Washer does the work so easy that a child can run it almost as well as a strong woman, and it doesn't wear the clothes, fray the edges nor break buttons the way all other machines do.

It just drives soapy water clear through the fibres of the clothes like a force pump might.

So, said I to myself, I will do with my "1900 Gravity" Washer what I wanted the man to do with the horse. Only I won't wait for people to ask me. I'll offer first, and I'll make good the offer every time.

Let me send you a "1900 Gravity" Washer on a month's free trial. I'll pay the freight out of my own pocket, and if you don't want the machine after you've used it a month, I'll take it back and pay the freight too. Surely that is fair enough, isn't it?

Doesn't it prove that the "1900 Gravity" Washer must be all that I say it is?

And you can pay me out of what it saves for you. It will save its whole cost in a few months, in wear and tear on the clothes alone. And then it will save 50 cents to 75 cents a week more that in washwoman's wages. If you keep the machine after the month's trial, I'll let you pay for it out of what it saves you. If it saves you 60 cents a week, send me 50 cents a week till paid for. I'll take that cheerfully, and I'll wait for my money until the machine itself earns the balance.

Drop me a line today, and let me send you a book about the "1900 Gravity" Washer that washes clothes in 6 minutes.

Address me this way—H. L. Barker, 1782 Court Street, Binghamton, N. Y. If you live in Canada, address 1900 Washer Co., 357 Yonge St., Toronto, Ont.

REFLECTIONS OF A BACHELOR GIRL

BY HELEN ROWLAND.

(Copyright, 1916, by the Press Publishing Co.)

A GIRL always knows intuitively when a man wants to marry her; the difficult thing is to prove it to him.

The woman who goes insane for love, and the man who goes to the devil for a woman usually haven't far to go.

Nowadays half the people live in motor cars—and wonder why the other half are allowed to live!

There are only three things worth while that a man can give any woman in this world—love, support or honest friendship; yet, so many of them seem to think that she ought to feel highly thrilled and flattered when they offer her a casual kiss and a cheap compliment.

Marriage is the covenant into which two people enter for the glowing purpose of sharing one another's hopes, ideals, struggles and aspirations, and in which they usually end by sharing nothing but the buttonhook.

Home is a pleasant little place, nowadays, where a man goes to work off his grouches, to get his headaches, to change his clothes for dinner, to sleep, and eventually to die.

The girl who reposes her faith in a man is apt to find her repose somewhat broken.

The price of money is heavy indeed! The man who works for it earns it by the sweat of his brow, but the man who marries for it earns it by the sweat of the heart and the shrinkage of the soul.

Poems Wanted.

The Irishman's Shanty.

The Farmer's Boy, running thus, "For to plow, or to sow, or to reap, or to mow."

Twenty Years Ago, to C. E. Bendre, Kendalville, Ind. Richmond street.

On the Plains of Waterloo.

Backbone, a darkey dialect poem, to Elizabeth Dinsmore, East Finley, Pa.

Washington Crossing the Delaware, and Rover, beginning, "'Twas a Sunday morning in early May," to Mrs. J. C. Sigsworth, Kipton, O.

Friends of Long Ago, and A Bunch of Sweet Peas, to Ona Sutton, Castle Rock, Wash.

Barney McCoy and Somebody's Darling, to Mrs. Jennie McDonough, Butler, Mo.

The Chopper's Child.

Long, Long Ago.

The Buccaneers' Bride.

Milton, on his blindness, containing the lines. "They also serve who only stand and wait."

September Gale.

Swanee River.

Kelley's Dream, to D. L. Opp, Canton, Ills.

Women Once Invalids

Now in Good Health Through Use of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. Say it is Household Necessity. Doctor Called it a Miracle.

All women ought to know the wonderful effects of taking Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound even on those who seem hopelessly ill. Here are three actual cases:

Harrisburg, Penn.—"When I was single I suffered a great deal from female weakness because my work compelled me to stand all day. I took Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound for that and was made stronger by its use. After I was married I took the Compound again for a female trouble and after three months I passed what the doctor called a growth. He said it was a miracle that it came away as one generally goes under the knife to have them removed. I never want to be without your Compound in the house."—Mrs. Frank Knobl, 1642 Fulton St., Harrisburg, Penn.

Hardly Able to Move.

Albert Lea, Minn.—"For about a year I had sharp pains across my back and hips and was hardly able to move around the house. My head would ache and I was dizzy and had no appetite. After taking Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and Liver Pills, I am feeling stronger than for years. I have a little boy eight months old and am doing my work all alone. I would not be without your remedies in the house as there are none like them."—Mrs. F. E. Yost, 611 Water St., Albert Lea, Minn.

Three Doctors Gave Her Up.

Pittsburg, Penn.—"Your medicine has helped me wonderfully. When I was a girl 18 years old I was always sickly and delicate and suffered from irregularities. Three doctors gave me up and said I would go into consumption. I took Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and with the third bottle began to feel better. I soon became regular and I got strong and shortly after I was married. Now I have two nice stout healthy children and am able to work hard every day."—Mrs. Clementina Duerring, 34 Gardner St., Troy Hill, Pittsburg, Penn.

All women are invited to write to the Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co., Lynn, Mass., for special advice,—it will be confidential.

Questions and Answers

Rules—1. Your real name and post-office address must be on the sheet, with the question. Initials will not do. 2. Ask only one question; that is, there may be several questions on the same subject, but no different subject. 3. The Bureau will not give the address of any person or firm, nor answer as to the reliability of any person or firm, nor tell where you can buy anything—nothing in the way of free advertising. 4. We reserve the right to decline to answer any question not of general interest to a majority of our readers. 5. We will not answer any question involving dogma or doctrine or biblical interpretation; no prices of old coins or stamps; no arithmetical or grammatical questions. 6. Do not ask for replies by mail. If the question is of general interest we will reply in print.

Niagara Falls.

I would like to have you publish a description of Niagara Falls.—G. J. B., Asbury, W. Va.

About 20 miles from Buffalo and 12 miles from Fort Niagara are situated the Falls of Niagara, first viewed in 1678 by Father Hennepin, and now visited every year by 3,000,000 from all parts of the American continent and Europe. The water of the Niagara river descends about 50 feet in a series of rapids within half a mile before making a sudden plunge of 165 feet in two divisions.

The American fall, with a more or less straight crest of 1060 feet in length, extends along the eastern bank of the river, in a north-north-east and a south-sonth-westerly direction; while the other division, the Horseshoe or Canadian fall, with a deep curve in the center, runs at right angles to the course of the river. The latter carries the large volume of water while its crest measures 3,010 feet. The line of the deepest water is accepted at about the middle of Horseshoe fall. This line forms the boundary between the United States and the Dominion of Canada, thus all the islands at and near the falls of Niagara are all United States territory.

From the foot of the falls the river descends among cliffs of 200 and 350 feet high in a series of rapids for a distance of three miles until it reaches the Whirlpool, a circular excavation in the westerly bank of the river, the boundaries of which are rocky cliffs 600 feet high for about two-thirds of its circumference, while the other third, its northerly bank, is made up of an accumulation of sand, gravel and clay. Into this hole the river rushes with tremendous force and speed, northwesterly, but has to turn at right angle and leave it in a northeasterly direction. The impact of the inrushing water, striking against the banks, meets in its recoil new waters looking for an outlet, and the meeting of these different currents produces the rotary movements of water from which the Whirlpool derives its name, and as an exhibition of wonderful water-power, the Whirlpool and the Whirlpool Rapids are looked upon by many visitors as more interesting than the falls themselves.

The depth of the water on the crest of the American fall is fairly well known, and measures from four to ten feet; northerly and easterly winds sometimes set the water back in Lake Erie, and the fall has been known to almost dry. The depth of Horseshoe Fall is not known. The only attempt to obtain an approximate idea was made many years ago. An old vessel was loaded down with stones until it drew 20 feet of water, and started down the current; it went over the edge without touching, hence the conclusion was that the deepest water on the edge of the Horseshoe Fall is at least 20 feet. The United States lake survey has made measurments of the depth of the river. The river, at the foot of the center of the Horseshoe Fall is from 150 to 200 feet deep, through the upper gorge to the Whirlpool Rapids, from 160 to 190 feet. Whirlpool outlet 50 feet, and the gorge below the Whirlpool, 35 to 70 feet.

William F. Drannan.

I would like to have a short sketch of William F. Drannan, the scout.—T. P., Sycamore, W. Va.

William F. Drannan was born January 30, 1832, on the Atlantic ocean. His parents were French and he was born while they were on the way to America. They settled near Nashville, Tenn. In 1836 both of his parents died of cholera and young Drannan was adopted by a man named Drake, who kept him until he was 15 years of age.

He received no education while a boy. Drannan was so abused by an old negro woman that he ran away to St. Louis. He walked the entire journey, and it took him six weeks to reach his destination. While unsuccessfully looking for work he met Kit Carson, who liked him. Carson informally adopted him and kept him until he was 21 years of age. Drannan hunted and trapped with Carson during this time. He accompanied Carson to western Utah when Fremont undertook his second trip. Later Drannan went with Jim Beckwith to California. Beckwith recommended him to Col. Elliott as a scout. He worked with Elliott in Nevada and was so good that he was made chief of scouts, which position he held for two years. The second year he was severely wounded by an Indian. He was wounded a second time the following year while scouting in southern Oregon.

For the following few years he was a trapper, trader and guide. At Salt Lake City he was made chief of scouts under Gen. Connor. In 1865 he piloted a wagon train to Oregon and to Arizona, where he was chief of scouts for two years under Gen. Crook. Afterwards Drannan went to California, where he engaged in ranching for five years, but failed. He then tried raising horses, but the Modoc war broke out and he again became a scout and captured the famous Captain Jack. After this war ceased he went to Arizona and continued to serve as a scout for two years. Drannan undertook ranching again with better success than before, but after three years he went for one season to Alaska, where he hunted seals. Later he became proprietor of a hotel in Seattle, but was burned out in two years, leaving him in reduced circumstances. In 1899 he removed to Moscow, Idaho, where he wrote his autobiography, having been taught to read by a trapper when he was 18 years old.

Meade's Generals.

Please give the names of the generals who assisted General Meade in the battle of Gettysburg.—W. M. M., Cambridge, Ohio.

The following composes the list of generals who assisted General Meade by commanding different divisions of troops in the battle of Gettysburg: Generals Howard, Sickles, Sykes, Reynolds, Hancock, Doubleday, Slocum, Buford, Kilpatrick and Sedgwick.

South Dakota Divorce.

Please tell the grounds on which divorces are granted in South Dakota.—W. J. H., Burlington, N. C.

In South Dakota one year's residence is required before a divorce is granted. The causes for absolute divorce in this state are cruelty, desertion one year, neglect one year; habitual drunkenness one year, and felony. The marriage may be annulled for the following causes existing at the time of the marriage: Want of age, former existing marriage, insanity, physical incapacity, force or fraud inducing marriage.

Capital Punishment.

Will you kindly give a list of the states that have abolished capital punishment?—E. N. W., Marshall, N. C.

The states of the United States which have abolished capital punishment are Maine, Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Rhode Island, Kansas, Washington, North Dakota, Oregon and South Dakota. Colorado and Iowa both restored it after brief periods of abolition. But in Colorado there is no death penalty for murder imposed on one under 18 years old, or on one convicted solely upon circumstantial evidence.

John Hays Hammond, Jr.

Please give a biographical sketch of John Hays Hammond, Jr.—J. W. M., New Bethlehem, Pa.

John Hays Hammond, Jr., the inventor, was born in San Francisco on April 13, 1888. His father was John Hays Hammond, Sr. Young Hammond received the B. S. degree from the Sheffield Scientific School (Yale), in 1910. He is the inventor of a type of torpedo for coast defense, controlled by wireless energy from coast fortifications. Hammond assisted in the development of system by the United States war department, and has applied for more than 100 patents covering the system in the United States and foreign countries. He was appointed delegate of this country by the government to the Radio-Telegraphic convention in London, England, in 1912.

Hammond is a member of the Institute of Radio Engineers, Langley Aerodynamic Laboratory of Smithsonian Institution and Royal Society of Arts. His home is in Gloucester, Mass., and he has an office in New York.

The Black Hills.

I would like to know something about the Black Hills of South Dakota and the region surrounding this section.—B. J., Washington, Ind.

The Black Hills is a region in South Dakota extending into Wyoming. In 1876 it was purchased from the Indians, for whom it had been one of the finest hunting grounds in the western part of the country. Two years after the purchase thousands of miners went there, and in 1880 there had already sprung into existence three towns. Deadwood, Central City and and Leadville. Around these lay also groups of smaller towns and villages.

From 1880 the gold mines yielded about $4,000,000 annually, and the silver mines about $3,000,000 annually. The region is also rich in copper, lead, iron and mica.

The soil is fertile and hills have abundant facilities for the grazing of cattle. Thrifty farmers have settled there, and many of them have good farms and fine improvements.

History of Novel.

Can you tell me something of the history and development of the novel?—O. D. G., Moorfield, Ind.

The modern English novel may be said to date from Defoe, though Chaucer's Canterbury Tales were on the order of the novel. But Defoe's Robinson Crusoe and others are stories that relate of adventures in detail. After Defoe came Swift and his satirical writings such as Gulliver's Travels. These two writers told of extraordinary adventures, while the novel of every day life was improved by Richardson. Fielding and Smollett.

Though the productions of Richardson are of great length, yet their accumulation of delicate light and shade, the knowledge of human sentiments and passions they display, and the earnestness with which they enlisted the passions on the side of virtue, made them a great advance on their predecessors. The novels of Fielding are less sentimental, but contain other admirable qualities and a thorough knowledge of all sections of English life. Smollett's characters are eccentric.

The next novelist of note was Sterne, and soon after Goldsmith's Vicar of Wakefield appeared. From this time till the beginning of the 19th century no work of fiction of high rank appeared. Then came Miss Austin and Miss Edgeworth and their tales of domestic and everyday life. Sir Walter Scott followed with the historical romance which was a new department of English literature. Scott raised novel writing to a higher standard than had ever been known before. Since Scott there has been many English novelists of more or less renown. Among the best of these are Dickens, Thackeray Charlotte Bronte, George Eliot, Lord Lytton, George Meredith, Rudyard Kipling, Kingsley, Anthony Trollope and many others.

Nickel Plating.

Can you publish a method of nickel plating in these columns?—G. M. P., Copper Hill, Va.

The following is a method of nickel plating: Into the plating vessel which may be of porcelain, but preferably of copper, is placed a concentrated solution of choride of zinc, which is then diluted with from one to two volumes of water, and heated to boiling. If any precipitate separates, it is to be redissolved by adding a few drops of hydrochloric acid. As much powdered zinc as can be taken on the point of a knife is thrown in, by which the vessel becomes covered with a coating of zinc. The nickel salt, for which purpose either the chloride or the sulphate may be used, is then added until the liquid is distinctly green, and the articles to be plated, previously thoroughly cleaned, are introduced, together with some zinc fragments. The boiling is continued for 15 minutes, when the coating of nickel is completed, and the process is finished. The articles are well washed with water and cleaned with chalk.

Gene Stratton Porter.

I would like to have this department publish a sketch of th life of Gene Stratton Porter.—N. R., Cornwallis, W. Va.

Gene Stratton Porter, the author and illustrator, was born on a farm in Wabash County, Ind., in 1868. She had a private education and married Charles Darwin Porter in 1886. She was for two years editor of the camera department of Recreation; two years on the natural history staff of Outing and for four years specialist in natural history photography on the Photographic Times Annual Almanac. Mrs. Porter is a member of the Society of Western Authors, of the Audubon Society, and of the National Geographic Society. She is the author and illustrator of The Song of the Cardinal, Freckles, What I Have Done With Birds, At the Foot of the Rainbow A Girl of the Limberlost. Birds of the Bible, Music of the Wild, The Harvester, and Laddie.

Japanese Demands.

I would like a list of the demands made by Japan upon China last year.—E. D. E. Frankfort, Ind.

On January 18, 1915 Japan presented to China a list of 21 demands arranged in five groups. The first group related to the Shantung province and to the conceding to Japan of rights and privileges previously enjoyed by Germany in Shantung as well as new prerogatives.

Group two related to South Manchuria, and to concessions there for leasing of property, trading, railroad operation and construction the appointment of Japanese as political, financial and military advisers and other concessions. This group also included demands for special right to be granted to Japanese regarding inner Mongolia.

Group three referred to the Hanyeh-Ping company.

Group four, known as the "special group" demanded that China proclaim that hereafter she would not yield or lease and coastal territory to any power.

Group five, known as the "general group," was the one which aroused most vigorous protests from the Chinese government. It contained seven articles, the first regarding the employment by China of Japanese as advisers; the second, the construction of the Japanese hospitals, churches and schools in China; third, the employment of Japanese in the police departments in the large centers; fourth, China to purchase a certain proportion of war munitions from Japan; fifth Japan's right to construct certain railroads in China; sixth, concessions to Japan in the province of Fukien, and seventh, the right of Japanese subjects to propagate Buddhism in China.

On May 25 two treaties between Japan and China, together with 13 notes, were signed in the Chinese foreign office, covering, it was announced, the practical conclusions reached on the Japanese demands, of which however, five articles were left for ulterior argument. It was understood at the time that the articles for consideration were those of group five.

The articles in this group were originally seven in number, but it was later stated that article three had been eliminated and that article six had been displaced by pledges that China would undertake no military or naval preparations, nor authorize foreigners to undertake such preparations, on the Fukien coast in the future.

Budget System.

Please explain what is meant by the budget system as referred to in politics.—R. M. G., Coldwater, Mich.

In England the term budget refers to the annual presentation by the chancellor of the exchequer to parliament of a finanacial statement of estimated receipts and expenditures, and proposals whereby they may be met. There can hardly be said to be a budget in the American federal financial system in the sense that there is in England, due to the sharp division in this country between the legislative and executive branches of government. The American secretary of treasury has the duty of making estimates but plans for revenue and expenditures are framed and elaborated by congress, while the chancellor of exchequer is responsible for all financial legislation in the house of commons. In the United States the term budget may refer simply to the estimates of receipts and expenditures or still more loosely to a statement of the balance sheet at the close of a fiscal year.

It is impossible to make an orderly budget in advance because of the fluctuation of receipts and expenditures. The result is a series of surpluses or deficits. American cities and states have no uniform budget system. Not only the different states but the cities in the same states vary in their practice.

Miscellaneous.

O. A. B., Moscow, Idaho.—Description of the different processes and chemicals used in the developing and printing of photographs would take too much space to explain fully. You can use a commercial developer and paper especially prepared for printing.

J. X. M., Pine Village, Ind.—Expenses of Mexican intervention are borne by the United States without the aid of foreign countries. There are no figures on the exact number of soldiers under Carranza and Villa or on the number of deaths of Mexicans and Americans. Carranza and Villa are Mexicans.

C. E. F., Descane, Ark.—It is absolutely against our rules to answer more than one question on different subjects at the same time. Besides biographies of the men you mention have been published recently in this department.

S. I., Galax, Va.—Our rules prohibit the publishing of addresses of firms.

J. V. H. Purgitsville, W. Va.—There are five mints in the United States, one being fitted out as an assaying office. It is at Carson City. The other mints are located at New Orleans, Philadelphia, San Francisco and Denver.

G. S., Canton, W. Va.—The members of the present West Virginia supreme court are George Poffenbarger, president and William N. Miller, L. Judson Williams, Charles W. Lynch and John W. Mason, associate judges.

W. N. H. Harrisville, Ohio.—The last total eclipse of the sun visible in the United States from Texas diagonally across to West Virginia took place on May 28, 1900.

O. R., Everett, Ohio.—A publication does not violate a law by sending copies to a person after the subscription has expired. Notify the postmaster not to deliver the paper.

A. G., Westfield, Pa.—Write to the general land office at Washington, D. C., for the information you want.

C. E. W., Asheville, N. C.—Just 33.2 per cent of the population of the United States in 1910 were engaged in agriculture, forestry and animal husbandry, according to the census bureau.

L. E. S., Hendersonville, N. C.—Write to the American National Red Cross at 1624 H street, N. W., Washington, D. C.

D. W. G., East Worcester, Ky.—A sulphuric acid solution of about 1.25 specific gravity is used in storage batteries.

J. D. J., Elizabethton, Tenn.—Our references contain no descriptions of Buckingham palace or other palaces of England.

C. P., Alliance, Ohio—A biography of James Whitcomb Riley was published in the issue of January 6, 1916.

Mr. and Mrs. Frederick S. McClory, of Chicago, have six children, Mildred, Olive, Theodore, Harry, Elizabeth and Robert whose initials, properly arranged, spell "mother." This happened, by chance, as Harry is the oldest and Elizabeth the youngest.

URIC ACID SOLVENT

50 Cent Bottle (32 Doses) FREE

Just because you start the day worried and tired, stiff legs and arms and muscles, an aching head, burning and bearing down pains in the back—worn out before the day begins—do not think you have to stay in that condition.

Be strong, well, vigorous, with no more pains from stiff joints, sore muscles, rheumatic suffering, aching back or kidney disease.

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ONE "GOLD GROUP" YIELDS EIGHT TIMES WHAT ALL OF ALASKA COST U. S.

(Copyrighted, 1916, by Frank G. Carpenter.)

BY FRANK G. CARPENTER.

Treadwell, Alaska.

I AM clicking my typewriter on the roof of the modern Cave of Aladdin. The rock underneath me has been cut into tunnels, which wind about in a maze more complex than that of Rosamond's bower. Some of the passageways go far out under the ocean, and others have been cut for miles through the mountain. Out of them have come treasures far exceeding in value those brought forth by the Slaves of the Lamp, and from them today a long procession of genii is continually marching, pouring fresh gold into the lap of old Mother Earth.

I am speaking of the Treadwell mines, which lie here on Douglas Island, in southern Alaska, about as far north of the United States boundary as the distance from New York to Chicago. Within a rifle shot of where my typewriter stands there are four great mining properties that have already yielded eight times as much gold as the amount Uncle Sam paid for the territory. Their local production, up to January 1, 1915, was 24,000,000 tons of ore, from which was taken more than $58,000,000 in gold, or $2.42 for each ton of ore that went through the mills. Last year these mines produced more than 1,500,000 tons of ore, and their gold output that year was over $3,800,000, or more than one-half what we paid for Alaska. The mills are now crushing about 5,000 tons of rock per day, and they have enough ore blocked out to keep them busy for six years to come. The force of laborers consists of 1,300 men, and they get on the average, wages of $100 per month. The mines support a community of about 3,000 people, who live in the towns of Douglas and Treadwell.

This, in brief, is the story of the great Treadwell properties which have been mining gold here on Douglas island for more thas a generation and which will be mining for many years to come. The mines are among the most famous of the gold properties now working and their owners are known the world over as being the first who have so successfully gotten quantities of gold out of some of the lowest of the low grade gold rock. Much of the ore mined here contains less than $2 worth of gold to the ton, and of the millions of tons which have been mined, the average, as I have said, has produced only $2.42 per ton. A ton of ore is two thousand pounds. It is as much as two horses can haul in a wagon over a country road. An ounce of pure gold is worth $20, so that the gold represented by $2.42 would weigh about one-ninth of an ounce. This means that only one-ninth of an ounce of gold has been scattered through every two thousand pounds of that ore, and also that the whole two thousand pounds had to be dug from the earth, crushed to powder, run through chemicals and handled again and again to get that tiny bit of gold out. The managers of the mine tell me that they are able to do this for $1.35 per ton, so that there is all-told a profit of about $1.05 in mining this gold. At the present output this means a profit of over $5,000 a day.

But before I go further let me tell you something of the romance of these wonderful properties. Immediately back of me on the side of the mountain is the great Glory Hole, which covers the site where the first gold was discovered. It is several hundred feet above the Gastineau channel and far down the slope of the mountain, the upper portions of which are now covered with snow. The Glory Hole represents the first excavations made to get out the gold. It is now abandoned, and they are mining in tunnels far down below it. The hole is a mighty ellipse 800 feet long, 600 feet broad and more than 600 feet deep. You could drop the Washington monument inside it and its aluminum tip would still be 50 feet from the top. You could lay it lengthwise within it, and the ends would not touch the sides. The hole makes me think of the pit of the Kimberly diamond mines in the heart of South Africa. The areas are about the same, the wells from which the untold treasures have been dragged forth being as symmetrically cut as though gouged out by chisels in the hands of the gods. As you stand on the edge of the Glory Hole, you still can see the remains of the gold ore in its sides. Its walls of black rock are streaked with drab and gray and here and there is a string of white quartz from which comes the gold.

As you look a great rock slides off the top and goes crashing down to the bottom. It was from such rocks the mine got the name of Glory Hole. The miners were often killed by them and thus transported to Glory. Strange to say, many of their deaths came from the crows. These birds made the neighborhood of the Glory Hole their favorite roosting and feeding places. They were so numerous that trumpeters were stationed about the hole to warn the miners of danger in case a flock should alight on the edges. The first blast of the trumpet meant "the crows are now lighting," and the second warned the miners that the rocks were loosening and would soon be down upon them. A slight pecking of the gravel overhead was liable to start an avalanche that would carry tons of rock down the sides.

Even now the Glory Hole is by no means safe. The earth and rock about it have not yet reached their equilibrium, and slides like those in the canal cut at Culebra sometimes occur. Last year there was one break that tore a block of earth weighing several million tons out of the wall.

The richest ore of the Treadwell mines was found at the top. Like cream, it seemed to have risen from the low-grade gold-bearing rock underneath. This ore was discovered by a Canadian whose nickname was French Pete and whose real name was Pierre Erussard. French Pete came here with some Indians when Juneau and Harris were making their gold finds on the opposite side of the Gastineau channel, and began to prospect Douglas Island. He washed the sands of the beach and found color. A little later he climbed up the hills to where the Glory Hole is and there discovered an out-crop of gold-bearing quartz upon which he located two claims. He named one claim "Paris," after the capital of France, where he expected to spend the great treasures he had discovered, and the other "Bear's Nest," because it was in a little cave that was occupied by a bear and two cubs. French Pete then started mining, but had nothing more than rockers and sluice pots and could crush and wash only the softer parts of the lode. He took out some gold, but not enough to pay well, and a little later on sold the mine to John Treadwell for the sum of $5. That was in 1881.

John Treadwell had come to Alaska at the instance of some California capitalists. He had been prospecting in the Silver Bow basin, back of Juneau, and had found quartz gold in the belt where the Ebner mine is now. But the gold was poor, and he was about to give up in despair and go back to San Fransisco when he met Pete and learned of his discovery on Douglas Island. He went to see the claims, but did not think much of them, as the ore seemed to be of too low a grade to pay for the mining. He suggested, however, that Pete should give him a quitclaim deed for the two properties for $5, and he would try to sell them to the capitalists of San Fransicso. Pete had a store, and the understanding was that if the mines were opened the miners would trade at his store. This was an additional consideration and so for $5 was sold this property from which, as I have said, have already come about sixty millions of dollars.

The property was floated in San Francisco and Treadwell got one-third of the stock. The other owners were large capitalists and among them D. O. Mills, much of whose fortune came from this source. Later on the Rothschilds of London bought into the property and today the mine is owned by the Mills estate, the Rothschilds and other rich men.

The mines were operated with large capital from the start. The first excavations were in the Glory Hole, out of which five million tons of gold-bearing rock have been taken. About ten years ago the first underground stopping was done, and then they began to tunnel the earth and work altogether underground. I canont tell you just how many miles of underground works there now are, but the mining goes on for a long distance up and down the Gastineau channel and far out under the ocean.

Other low-grade properties of a similar nature have been discovered, and the Treadwell mines are now operated under four different names. One is the Alaska Treadwell mine, which is the oldest; another is the Alaska Mexican; a third, the Alaska United Gold, and a fourth, the Ready Bullion. The Ready Bullion mine is separate and distinct from the Treadwell properties in that it has a gold vein of its own about two thousand feet southeast of them. In all the mines the ore dikes or veins are sandwiched between green stone and black slate. They run through the mountains of Douglas Island and in places extend far down under the Gastineau channel, which flows between the island and the mainland.

In many of these Treadwell mines they are now taking out ore which is almost a half mile below the surface of the earth. The ore is lifted into great shatfhouses, from where it descends by gravity to the mills. The ore bodies dip toward the channel, and some of the tunnels have hundreds of feet of salt water over their heads. It is true there is a thick bed of rock between the miners and the sea, and there is no danger of the ocean making its way through. The mines are wet, but the moisture comes from the fresh water of the mainland that has found its way through the crevices in the rock.

During my stay I went down into the Ready Bullion mine, and far out under the channel. The means of descent were a five-ton steel bucket as big as a hogshead and a steel cable almost as thick as my wrist. This cable is more than a half-mile long. It is wrapped around a great drum, and so operated by an engine that it raises the ore from the mines.

I went down into the mines with Mr. Russel G. Wayland, the assistant manager of the Treadwell properties. We climbed into the bucket and held on to the rim. Then an electric signal was given and we shot down into the darkness. The great bucket wobbled this way and that as we fell. Our descent was at an angle of about 50 degrees. We continued at that angle for something like 2,000 feet, and after that the fall was even more precipitous. At last we stepped out far under the ocean. We were now given acetylene lamps, and with these we picked our way through the tunnels and stopes. The tunnels were lighted by electricity, and each of them had its railroad. We walked between the tracks, stepping now and then to the side, and squeezing ourselves to the wall to let the ore trains pass. These trains were of cars drawn by mules. At one place we passed a mule stable, and I was told the mules were kept down in the mines for several years at a time. Those I saw were fat and not at all vicious. The darkness does not affect their eyesight, as is generally supposed.

I stopped now and then in the stopes or great caverns, where the miners are blasting the ore. They use drills operated by compressed air to sink the holes for the dynamite, and thus cut out great rooms away down under the sea. These stopes are several hundred feet high, and of almost an acre in area. Some of them are filled with gold ore nearly to the roof. Nevertheless, only a slab of rock lies between them and the ocean.

I wish I could take you through the great mills and show how the masses of ore are crushed to powder to save these small quantities of gold. The red buildings may be seen from the ship's deck as you ride up the channel. They wall the sides of the hills and as you come near them a noise like so many blasts of artillery fills the air. Inside it is almost deafening. You may shout into the ear of the man at your side, but you cannot make yourself heard The noise is from the hundreds of stamps, which are always falling upon the ore to crush it to powder. As the ore comes in it is in rock of all sizes from that of the broken stone of a macadamized road to masses as large as a flour barrel. The larger rock is broken until it is of the size fit for the stamps. These reduce everything to a powder as fine as the finest flour dust.

One of the mills was not working and I was able to examine the stamps. Each consists of a long steel beam as big around as the arm of a man, fitted into a mighty shoe, which is eight inches in diameter and perhaps a foot long. This shoe is of steel. It is fastened to the end of the stamp, and the stem and shoe together weigh about half a ton. In crushing the ore, the stem is so hung by the machinery of the mill that it can be raised and dropped on the ore 100 times every minute. Think of dropping a half ton upon a rock every time your watch ticks, and you have a slight idea of the powder that grinds the ore to a powder. There are hundreds of these stamps working at once, and as you look at them you do not wonder at the noise. There are almost a thousand of them falling within a stone's throw of where I am writing, and every time they drop 900,000 pounds of weight falls on the ore. This dropping goes on day and night, Sundays and week days, all the year through, and the result is the tiny atoms of gold which are so multiplied that they run high into the millions

The wear and tear of the machinery is enormous. The shoes are of solid steel. Each of them is twice as big as a loaf of bread, but it is worn to the thickness of a knife blade after it has crushed three tons of ore. The iron block upon which the ore lies is soon ground away, and it has to be replaced for every five tons.

The process of getting the gold out of the ore dust after the crushing is simple. In front of the stamps is an apron of netting made of wires put together in a mesh finer than that of any kichen sieve. As the ore is crushed a stream of water carries the flour dust through the mesh and it falls onto inclined tables of copper coated with quicksilver. Now, quicksilver has an affinity for gold, and as the powdered ore flows over it it swallows the free gold, as it were, and the rock sand passes on. After a time the quicksilver becomes loaded with gold. It is then scraped off and put into a furnace where the heat vaporizes it and leaves pure gold only behind.

In addition to this free gold there is some gold in the baser minerals found in the rock. These minerals are taken out on shaking tables and then treated to a cyanide bath, which sucks up the gold just as water takes up any substance dropped into it. The cyanide water is then put through a process by which it gives up the gold.

OLDEST BRITISH COLONY

Bermuda now ranks as the oldest of Britain's colonies, the English ship having been hoisted there in 1612 by a party of colonists from the Virginia company who stopped at the islands on the way to the mainland, went on to Virginia, found Jamestown in a state of starvation and returned. The previous explorer, Juan de Bermudez, gave the group its name.

Wisconsin was a part successively of Indiana, Illinois and Michigan before it was made a state in 1848.

Take Iron, Says Doctor, If You Want Plenty of "Stay There" Strength Like an Athlete

Ordinary Nuxated Iron Will Make Delicate, Nervous, Rundown People 200 Per cent Stronger in Two Weeks' Time in Many Cases.

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Most people foolishly seem to think they are going to get renewed health and strength from some stimulating medicine, secret nostrum or narcotic drug, said Dr. Sauer, a specialist of this city, when, as a matter of fact, real and true strength can only come from the food you eat. But people often fail to get the strength out of their food because they haven't enough iron in their blood to enable it to change food into living matter. From their weakened, nervous condition they know something is wrong but they can't tell what, so they generally commence doctoring for stomach, liver or kidney trouble or symptoms of some other ailment caused by the lack of iron in the blood. This thing may go on for years, while the patient suffers untold agony. If you are not strong or well, you owe it to yourself to make the following test: See how long you can work or how far you can walk without becoming tired. Next take two five-grain tablets of ordinary nuxated iron three times per day after meals for two weeks. Then test your strength again and see for yourself how much you have gained. I have seen dozens of nervous, run-down people who were ailing all the while, double and even triple their strength and endurance, entirely get rid of all symptoms of dyspepsia, liver and other troubles from ten to fourteen days' time by taking iron in the proper form. And this after they had in some cases been doctoring for months without obtaining any benefit. But don't take the old forms of reduced iron, iron acetate or tincture of iron simply to save a few cents. You must have iron in a form that can be easily assimilated like nuxated iron if you want it to do you any good, otherwise it may prove worse than no iron. Many an athlete or prize-fighter won the day simply because he had the secret of great strength and endurance and filled his blood full of iron before he went into the affair, while many another has gone down to ignominious defeat simply for the lack of iron.

NOTE—Nuxated Iron recommended by Dr. Sauer, is one of the newer organic iron tonics. Unlike the older inorganic iron products, it is easily assimilated, does not injure the teeth, make them black, nor upset the stomach; on the contrary, it is a most powerful tonic and invigorator for the nerves and blood, as well as for nervous, run-down children. Manufacturers have such great confidence in Nuxated Iron that they offer to forfeit $100 to any charitable institution if they cannot show that any man or woman under 60 who takes it according to directions, can't increase their strength 200 per cent in four weeks' time provided they have no serious organic trouble. They also offer to refund the money if it does not at least double the user's strength and endurance in ten days. The product is dispensed in this city by all good druggists. Advertisement.

ECZEMA IS ONLY SKIN DEEP

CRANOLENE Kills Itching Germ

No internal medicine will cure *Eczema*—Only by the application of *Cranolene* can the Eczema microbe be destroyed. **You pay us no money until you say you are cured** *Write today for Free supply.*

MILLS CHEMICAL CO., 734 Mills Bldg., Girard, Kan.

Show This to Some Unfortunate Eczema Sufferer

Mr. H. C. Atteberry, Lisbon, Iowa, writes: "I have used sample of Cranolene. It has done me more good than anything I have ever used. Enclosed find $5 to pay for the good you've already done me." Postal will bring you FREE what Atteberry gratefully paid $5.00 for.

Makes Fat Vanish

We have such marvelous results in reduction in weight in hundreds of cases with our ADIPO Treatment, that we decided, for a limited time only, to give

50c Box FREE

to all persons (either sex) who are not too fat. We want to prove to you that ADIPO will take fat off any part of the body in a pleasant manner, absolutely harmless and without dieting, exercising or interfering with your daily occupation. Rheumatism, Asthma, Stomach, Kidney and Heart troubles often disappear when the fat is reduced. Don't take our word for it, let us prove it at our expense. Write to-day for a Free 50c Box of ADIPO and interesting illustrated book; they cost you nothing. Address ADIPO CO., 283 Ashland Bldg., New York.

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Be a HYPNOTIST and MAKE FUN and MONEY

It takes but a few hours to learn. The study is fascinating. If you know how to Hypnotize you can perform some of the most marvelous feats imaginable. You can surprise your friends and make them your slaves. You can place others under this strange power, mystify and compel them to think, act and feel just as you wish. You can make money giving entertainments, treating diseases or teaching to others. Hypnotism helps socially, financially, gives courage, will-power and a means to health and happiness. Investigate Now. Write for Free Illustrated Treatise and full particulars.

B. D. BETTS, Stn. 635, Jackson, Mich.

ASTHMA

TREATMENT sent any sufferer. If it cures send $1. If not, don't. Give express office. Write today.

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MAKE YOUR BIKE A MOTORCYCLE

at a small cost by using our attachable outfit. FITS ANY BICYCLE. Fly attached. No special tools required. Write today for bargain list and free book describing the SHAW Bicycle Motor Attachment. Motorcycles, all makes, new and second-hand, $35 and up.

FREE BOOK

SHAW MANUFACTURING CO.

Dept. 91 Galesburg, Kansas

MUTT AND JEFF TO BE NEUTRAL, THEY ARE BOTH IN THE ITALIAN ARMY

Copyright, 1915, by H. C. Fisher. Trade Mark Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.

By "Bud" Fisher

I WONDER WHERE JEFF GOT THAT SWELL UNIFORM YESTERDAY. I MUST GET ONE! AS HUMILIATING AS IT IS TO ASK HIM IT'S MORE HUMILIATING TO SEE HIM IN A SWELL UNIFORM AND ME IN THIS RUSSIAN KIMONA
JEFF AS MAN TO MAN TELLME, HOW DID YOU GET THAT SWELL SET OF SCENERY
I JOINED THE ITALIAN ARMY. THIS IS THE ITALIAN UNIFORM
I'M GONNA GO JOIN RIGHT AWAY!
BE SURE TO ASK TO JOIN THE "ALPINE SCOUTS"
LOOK, WHAT THEY SLIPPED ME! I LOOK LIKE A BOY SCOUT!
OH, WELL THAT IS THE UNIFORM OF THE "ALPINES" MINE IS THE "FUSILIERS"
YOU TOLD ME TO JOIN THE ALPINES
I DIDN'T WANT THIS SUIT TO GET TOOCOMMON

ALLEN OUTLAWS

A new illustrated book in 42 chapters. Tells the provocation that led up to the most daring gun fight on record, where they shoot the Judge Sheriff, States attorney, 3 Jurors, and 8 others in the Hillsville Court Room. All crimes have a woman back of it, and BOYS, this one is worth reading. Large bound book in plain wrapper for TEN Cents.

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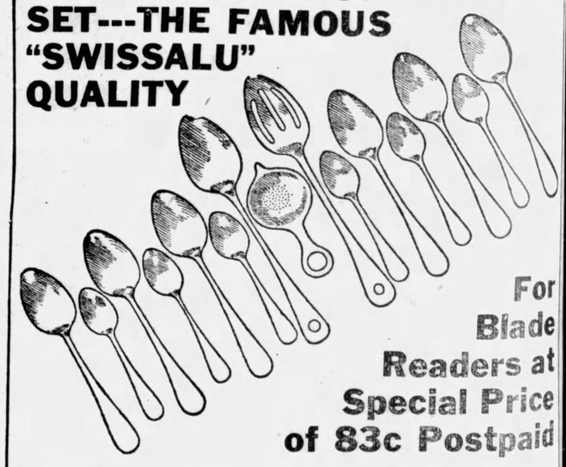

For Blade Readers at Special Price of 83c Postpaid

We have made a contract with the importer of "Swissalu" wear to sell Blade readers their fine Kitchen set at 83 cents postpaid. This is one-half the regular retail price—a bargain indeed. "Swissalu" is sturdy wear. It lasts forever. It is light, bright and does not tarnish. It is most sanitary—being easy to clean. You should have this set in your kitchen—and only 83 cents secures it.

Set Includes

6 tea spoons.
6 table spoons
1 tea strainer
1 mixing spoon
1 slotted cake spoon

Fifteen pieces in all with beautiful silver lustre that cannot wear away.

WEEKLY BLADE SHOPPING BUREAU TOLEDO, OHIO

IRCRAFT SHELL GERMANY'S BASE

Allied Machines, Aeroplane and Seaplanes Attack Zeebrugge.

London, March 20.—A notable aerial ...was carried out early today on ...German seaplane station at Zee... Belgium and the aerodrome ...re, by a squadron of 55 allied ma... ...aeroplanes and seaplanes— ...ing the attack.

...British official announcement ...ves that considerable damage ap... ...ed to have been done by the ...ls dropped. The machines carried ...ggregate of about 6½ tons of these ...losives, the statement indicates.

...ghting about Verdun has again ...ened, according to today's Paris ...ement, the only infantry attacks ...orted being an unsuccessful one by ...s of the Germans on the French ...itions on Pepper Hill, north of the ...ress. The artillery activity has ...n intermittent, reaching considera... ...violence, however, in the vicinity ...Malancourt, on the west bank of ...Meuse.

...here is renewed activity in the ...kans, north of Salonika, a French ...man having advanced from the en... ...ched camp and occupied villages ...the Greek border which Teuton... ...d Bulgarian forces had entered, ...ording to news agency advices from ...onika. The neutral frontier zone ...now been eliminated, it appears ...t the forces of the Entente and the ...ntral powers are face to face along ...e part of the front.

RENCH FIGHT GERMANS IN RAID OVER ENGLAND

Seven Killed in Sunday Attack by Aeroplane.

London, March 20.—The spectacular ...man air raid over the southeast ...st on Sunday, in which 11 persons ...e killed outright, and 31 wounded, ...s developed the fact that the French ...e office has sent a corps of experted French aviators to England to ...e protect the coasts. One French ...adron was engaged in the aerial ...ttle which followed the drooping of ...ns at Ramsgate, where a military ...spital was struck.

...mbs dropped into Dover harbor ...near a transport loaded with ...ops. Many projectiles were thrown ...o the Dover harbor from a height ...4,000 feet, evidently aimed at warships anchored there.

...of the four German aeroplanes ...ich took part, three are believed to ...ve escaped back to their base; the ...rth was shot down into the North ...a. Bombs were also dropped at Deal ...d Margate, where there are big munitions plants.

...Two of the wounded, a boy who was ...ck at Ramsgate and a girl who ...ed at Dover, died during the night, ...ising the death list up to 11.

2300 Danes Slain in War.

London, March 15.—A dispatch from ...penhagen says it is officially announced that 2,300 Danes have been ...lled while fighting for Germany ...ce the outbreak of the war. They ...re forced to enlist as residents of ...rmany when the war broke out.

YOUR HEART

Does it Flutter, Palpitate or Skip Beats? Have you Shortness of Breath, Tenderness, Numbness, or Pain in left side, Dizziness, Fainting Spells, Spots before eyes, Sudden Starting in sleep, Nervousness, Hungry or Weak Spells, Oppressed Feeling in chest, Choking Sensation in throat, Painful to lie on left side, Smoking or Smothering Sensation, Difficult Breathing, Heart Dropsy, Swelling of feet or ankles, or Neuralgia around heart? If you have one or more of the above symptoms, don't fail to use Dr. Kinsman's Heart Tablets. Not a secret medicine. It is said that one person out of every four has a bad heart. Probably three-fourths of these do not know it and hundreds wrongfully treat themselves for the Stomach, Lungs, Kidneys or Nerves. Don't take any chances when Dr. Kinsman's Heart Tablets are within your reach. More than 1000 endorsements furnished.

FREE TREATMENT COUPON

Any sufferer mailing this coupon, with their name and P. O. Address, to Dr. F. G. Kinsman, Box 980, Augusta, Maine, will receive a box of Heart Tablets for trial by return mail, postpaid, free of charge. Delays are dangerous. Write at once—to-day.

Are You Bashful?

Are You Timid or Self-Conscious? Do You Blush, Lose Your Nerve & Become Confused Easily?

A New Treatise Explains About New Method of Overcoming These Faults

If you long in love, social or business affairs because of timidity or bashfulness? Do you fear aggressiveness, courage, or feel ill at ease in the presence of strangers? These are serious handicaps to all progress. But they may be overcome—easily—quickly—permanently. Illustrated Treatise, "THE MASTERY OF BASHFULNESS," explains all about it. Write for it to-day. It's FREE! Address

Wm. DeBetts, Sta. 136, Jackson, Mich.

PARALYSIS Conquered at Last. Write for Proof. Dr. Chase's Special Blood and Nerve Tablets. Dr. Chase, 224 N. Tenth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Rheumatism

A Home Cure Given by One Who Had It

In the spring of 1896 I was attacked by muscular and inflammatory Rheumatism. I suffered as only those who have it know, for over three years. I tried remedy after remedy, doctor after doctor, but such relief as I received was only temporary. Finally, I found a remedy that cured me completely, and it has never returned. I have given it to a number who were terribly afflicted and even bedridden with Rheumatism, and it effected a cure in every case. I want every sufferer from any form of Rheumatic trouble to try this marvelous healing power. Don't send a cent; simply send me the coupon below and I will send it to you to try. After you have used it and it has proven itself to be that long-looked-for means of curing your Rheumatism, you may send the price of it, one dollar, but, understand, I do not want your money unless you are perfectly satisfied to send it. Isn't that fair? Why suffer any longer when positive relief is thus offered you free? Don't delay. Write today.

FREE TRIAL COUPON.

Mark H. Jackson, 1042B, Gurney Bldg., Syracuse, N. Y.:

I accept your offer. Send to

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West Point Cadets to Have First Tennis Team

J. J. McEWAN.

West Point, N. Y., March 20.—The army will have a tennis team this season. A short schedule of games has been arranged with several college teams, and for the first time in the history of the military academy cadets will play tennis against outside teams.

Cadet Parker C. Kuhn (Kansas), class of '16, is team manager, and Cadet Thomas D. Finley (Pennsylvania), '16, is captain. Among the players who are considered fast at tennis is Cadet J. J. McEwan, '17, the big Minnesota football player and captain-elect of the army's gridiron team for next fall. All the games will be played at West Point.

NEWS OF CONGRESS IN TABLOID FORM

Monday, March 13.—SENATE—Continued discussion of Osage Indian oil land leases. Judiciary committee considered national prohibition amendment but took no action. Democratic and Republican senators urged in debate that all other legislation be temporarily laid aside to dispose promptly of preparedness bills. Senators Borah and Chamberlain emphasizing danger of complications in the Mexican situation.

HOUSE—Peace advocates appeared before the naval committee. Considered various bills affecting the District of Columbia. House leaders agreed at a conference that President's legislative program could not be disposed of before early fall.

Tuesday, March 14.—SENATE—Began debate on Meyers' public land waterpower site bill. Former President Taft, and other American Bar Association leaders protested against supreme court nomination of Louis D. Brandeis. Agricultural committee considered bill for government production of nitrate. Senator Sheppard proposed amendment to rules authorizing permanent senate flood control committee similar to that recently created in house. Adjourned at 4:40 p. m. to noon Wednesday as mark of respect for the late Senator Shively.

HOUSE—Naval committee continued work on navy increase program. Rules subcommittee conferred with Speaker Clark on plan for speeding up legislative program. Rules committee decided to reconsider on March 28, its recent action postponing consideration of suffrage amendment until December. Passed legislative, executive and judicial appropriation bill carrying approximately $37,000,000. Adopted 236 to 1, emergency resolution authorizing President to increase standing army to its full strength of 120,000 Passed resolution of respect for the late Senator Shively and as a further mark of respect adjourned at 5:40 p. m. to noon Wednesday.

Wednesday, March 15.—SENATE—Adopted a resolution to bring the mobile army to its full strength immediately. Foreign relations committee paid tribute to the memory of the late Senator Shively of Indiana. Senator Ashurst spoke on government armor plate plant bill. Hearings on Brandeis' nomination completed, and subcommittee adjourned to March 24.

HOUSE—Thomas A. Edison testified before naval committee. Debated urgent deficiency bill, aggregating $3,260,800, for naval, judiciary and other urgent needs. Rules committee virtually decided to bring in special rule for consideration of preparedness measures after disposal of free sugar repeal bill. General debate on free sugar repeal bill completed. Passed urgent deficiency bill carrying $3,260,000 for naval, judiciary and other immediate needs.

Thursday, March 16.—SENATE—Military affairs committee worked on army reorganization bill report. Agriculture committee considered bill for government nitrate production. Passed bill to appropriate $2,065,000 for equipping Puget Sound navy yard to build battleships. Military committee completed drafting administration army increase and reorganization bill and ordered it favorably reported.

HOUSE—Rear Admiral Benson testified before naval committee on navy operations. Passed, 346 to 14, bill to repeal provision of tariff law which would put sugar on free list after May 1. Adopted rule for taking up administration army increase and reorganiaztion bill at 11 o'clock Friday and to vote on its passage after 10 hours' general debate.

FRIDAY, MARCH 17.—SENATE Senator McCumber, Republican, spoke on preparedness. Adopted resolution indorsing President Wilson's course in sending troops into Mexico and assuring Mexican people the expedition is punitive only.

HOUSE—Admiral Benson testified before the naval committee. General debate was begun on the Hay army bill.

Saturday, March 18.—SENATE—Report on Chamberlain army reorganization bill was submitted. Senator Hardwick spoke on national defense.

HOUSE—General debate on army bill was resumed.

WANTS TO MAKE THE WALDORF-ASTORIA DRY

New York, March 20.—Hold your breath. The Waldorf-Astoria is to lose its liquor license, if the Anti-Saloon League has its way. Last Sunday Agent Campbell of the league made the high sign to a Waldorf waiter. He says he was served with a drink which didn't even have a sandwich to hide its blushes. Yesterday W. H. Anderson, superintendent of the league, wrote to the commissioner of excises at Albany. He called upon him to take whatever steps may be necessary for the prompt revocation of the liquor license of the Waldorf-Astoria hotel

NO SUCH A THING AS INCREDIBLE STORIES IN WAR, COREY SAYS

Actual Happenings on Europe's Battlefields Are More Strange Than Newswriters' Imaginings, Well Authenticated Reports From the Front Show.

BY HERBERT COREY.

Not long ago a story of some unusual interest came over the cables from the war. An after-dinner speaker in a club that night, referred to it with a laugh.

"Of course," said he, "the story is incredible. It was made up by some newspaper man."

The only thing incredible about the story was the folly of the man who would make such a comment. Nothing is incredible in this war. Anything may be true, and usually is. Stop and think for a moment. England and France and Germany and Austria and Belgium and Italy and Turkey—and so on distressingly—are at war.

According to figures which, if not reliable, are, at least recent, France alone has lost in killed—in killed only—800,000 men. M. Longuet, a French deputy, is authority for the statement that France's total loss, in all classes of casualties to date are two and a half million. Pretty nearly every man of the two and a half millions has figured in a story which to office-whitened, table-fattened men would seem incredible. Here are some of them, taken at random from my notes:

The Young Australian.

"My particular hero in this war is a young Australian," said Frederick Roy Martin.

Mr. Martin is the war editor of the Associated Press. He has been stationed in London since the beginning. His friends know him as a man of warm human sympathies, but in no case a victim of maverick emotion. He is a profound believer in the value of facts. The Australian is 19 years old, six feet two inches tall, intelligent and manly. He was a member of the ill-fated Dardanelles force. Four or five of the boats carrying landing forces were sunk before it was his turn to attempt to reach the shrapnel lashed beach. One moment his boat was sweeping along under the urge of the oars. The Australian daredevils were laughing and cheering, while the reddened sea about them swam with the bodies of their comrades.

"There came a flash," said the Australian. "When I awakened I was in the hospital."

Cheerfully Plans Future.

Every other man in that boat was dead. The Australian was blinded and had never seen an enemy. Both his arms and both his legs were gone. Now comes the incredible part. To this point the narrative has been almost a commonplace.

"He is cheerful," said Martin. "Genuinely cheerful. He is making brave plans for his future. When I last saw him he was engaged in the task of breaking to his family the news of his mutilation, a little at a time.

"'When they know I have neither arms nor legs,' said he, 'I will tell them I am blind. Not until then. They could not stand it.'"

The German Spy.

There is the story of the German spy which Dr. Howard Gilchreest tells. Gilchreest is a Texas physician who, for a time, was connected with the Red Cross service in the English army. One is accustomed to think of the individual German as blinded to every other consideration by an almost fanatical patriotism. This man was captured in Flanders, in the disguise of a peasant. The drumhead court-martial ordered him shot. The English are decent to their foes. They asked him if he had a last request to make.

"An hour," said he, "and plenty of good cigarettes. I've been without."

So that, for an hour, he smoked one cigarette after another and chatted pleasantly with the men who were soon to blindfold him and shoot him against a sunny wall. Someone asked him if he hated England.

Plays the Game; Loses.

"Not at all," said he. "I am very fond of England. This was a cold business proposition with me. If I had succeeded in what I tried I would would have been on velvet all the rest of my life. It was a game worth playing."

By and by his hour was up. He threw away his last cigarette, walked to the wall and helped adjust the handkerchief over his eyes. He spoke to the officer who knotted it.

"I might as well be conventional," said he, calmly, "'Hoch der kaiser.'"

Under Two Flags.

M. Frank Febvre, once the doyen of the Comedie Francais, received a letter from a poilu the other day. The soldier had once been an actor and often wrote to his old friend. He told of an incident at the front which by every rule of civilian life is incredible. At his sector of the front the opposing trenches were so near each other that the fighters could hear each others' voices.

"The brother of my captain, M. de V—," wrote the poilu, "had been a scandal in Paris. Years ago he disappeared and while we knew that he had joined the German army we had no other information. In yesterday's fighting I saw him in the German trenches. I heard his voice. I could not be mistaken."

That night a French mine was exploded. When the poilus rushed forward the writer devoted himself to a search. He gave a vivid description of his hunt through the charnel pit in the moonlight which need not be repeated. Finally he found the man he sought. He was dying.

"I dragged him into our trenches," he wrote to Febvre, "and as I was bending over him Captain de V— approached me.

"'This is singular—,' he began to say.

"The dying man opened his eyes and the brothers recognized each other. While the battle raged the French brother sat upon a mound, his chin in his hand. At last the agony was over. My captain took off his capote and stretched it upon the body of his brother.

"'At least,' said he, 'let him rest under the uniform of France.'"

Story of the Schoolmaster.

Finally is the story of the schoolmaster of Souchez. He was a quiet, slow thinking, unemotional man. He played his part well, but he was not satisfied.

"It is nothing to me that my town should be ruled by Frenchman or German," said he. "I disapprove of our ardent nationalism. If I must fight, it should be for a better cause."

Those sentiments won no approval in the trenches and he learned to be silent. At Souchez he took part in a charge that was repulsed. On the retreat he was wounded and fell in a hole excavated by a shell. He was in plain view from the two trenches. Perhaps conviction had been coming to him slowly. Perhaps his approaching dissolution brought illumination. But as he lay in the crater, helpless from his hurt, he suddenly half raised his body.

"Now I see," he shouted to his friends in the trench near by. "I know now why we are fighting. Viva la liberte!"

And so he lay there throughout the day. Now and then a bullet from the German lines struck his body. From time to time his voice could be heard, constantly growing fainter:

"Vive la liberte!"

Fighting for Liberty.

Until at last the maddened Frenchmen swept out of their pits and took the German line. They would have carried him to the rear, but he would not permit them.

"You are not fighting for me," he whispered. "You are fighting for liberty. Go on."

The very air of France is vibrant with stories that are incredible. They tell of death met happily and suffering bravely borne. The warmest smiles of French women are given their husbands and sweethearts leaving for the front. Old men who have been ruined by the war work as servants in hospitals because that is all they can do for their country. Sacrifice has ceased to be sacrifice. Devotion is a commonplace. Things happen on every side every day that are incredible in a country which has been so long at peace that it has forgotten what war is. But they are true.

SITUATION IN IRELAND GRAVE

Activities of Sinn Fein Society to Hinder Recruiting Causes Worry.

London, March 16.—The Post publishes a long article in regard to what it characterizes as the serious situation in Ireland on account of activity on the part of the Sinn Fein society. It says:

"From motives of patriotism English newspapers hitherto have refrained from commenting on the situation in Ireland, but it is developing with such rapidity and gravity that silence is no longer possible.

"Through the south and west a vigorous organized campaign against recruiting is being carried out without serious hindrance. Within a few weeks several persons have been indicted and tried in Dublin, but in every case acquitted by the jury amid tumultuous applause from those in the court room. All these trials took place before ordinary juries, and we await with impatience the time when the authorities will utilize their powers to have such cases tried before special juries or military tribunals.

"In Cork a committee recently appointed to organize the St. Patrick's day celebrations was offered the use of several companies of Irish soldiers, but the committee refused to allow them to participate, stating in reply: 'The British army is in hostile occupation of Ireland, and it would be absurd for Belgians to invite a contingent from the German army to participate in a Belgian national celebration.'"

Escapes War as Medicine.

Evansville, Ind., March 16.—Michael Wessel, who says he was shipped out of Germany several months ago in a box labeled "medicine" in order to escape military service, was married here yesterday to Miss Anna Bickel.

RUMOR HOLLWEG NEXT TO RESIGN

London Reports Say Chancellor Will Follow Von Tirpitz's Action.

London, March 18.—Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg, the imperial German chancellor may follow Admiral Von Tirpitz into retirement, according to a dispatch from Geneva to the Daily Express, quoting Berlin reports which also state that Prince Bernhard von Buelow, the former chancellor will soon leave Lucerne for Berlin.

The retirement of Von Tirpitz is considered in French official circles, according to the Paris newspapers, to be due to the fact that he has opposed the coming out of the German fleet, while Emperor William desires to see it engage the British naval forces. The conclusion is consequently drawn that preparations are being made for an early action by the high sea fleet.

There were turbulent scenes during Thursday's sitting of the reichstag, says a Copenhagen dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph Co. Excitement was caused by a speech made by Dr. Karl Liebknecht, the Socialist, who is quoted as having said that the assassination of Crown Prince Franz Ferdinand of Austria, at Sarajevo, was clutched at in many circles in Germany as "a gift from God."

The president of the chamber thrice called Dr. Liebknecht to order, the dispatch says, and the sitting was closed prematurely with the retirement of all the members except the Socialists.

London Standard Quits.

London, March 17.—The Standard, which has been established as a morning newspaper since 1857, suspended publication today. It was recently offered for sale, without finding a purchaser.

VON TIRPITZ OUT; ILLNESS EXCUSE

Unofficial Reports Say Resignation Was Due to Inactivity of Fleet.

Berlin, March 16.—Official announcement was made today that Admiral Alfred von Tirpitz, German minister of marine, has resigned because of illness.

Admiral von Capelle, director of the administraton department of the admralty, has been appointed successor to Admiral von Tirpitz.

Unofficial reports attributed the navy chief's departure from the admiralty to the inactivity of the fleet.

Submarine Policy to Stand.

It is believed that the submarine policy of the government will stand. Admiral von Tirpitz has been accused by his enemies of being the father of the "policy of frightfulness." He was the originator of the submarine blockade, but is understood to have consistently opposed the departure of the German high seas fleet from the Kiel canal.

It was reported in some quarters that Admiral von Tirpitz had been compelled to resign by the kaiser to avoid dismissal, but this was contrary to the information conveyed in the official statement.

Thunderbolt to Germany.

The resignation of the minister of marine was a thunderbolt to Germany and many regarded it as a national misfortune.

According to press reports, the admiral is ill from overwork and anxiety, and this has been aggravated by disappointment. Plans which Admiral von Tirpitz had worked out, failed of carriage, although this was no fault of the head of the navy. However, it increased the worries of the admiral.

May Be Made a Count.

The kaiser, it is said, accepted the admiral's resignation with reluctance and is expected to create him a count in recognition of his services. It is certain that decorations and probably a pension will be conferred upon the retiring official.

There are some who believe the departure of Admiral von Tirpitz marks a change in the naval policy of Germany and that the high seas fleet will now come forth to give battle to the British fleet.

PREDICT BERLIN WILL BACK DOWN

Washington Officials See Hopeful Sign in Von Tirpitz's Resignation.

Washington, March 16.—Emperor William's determination not to provoke a break with the United States in the new submarine campaign, even though it involves a factional contest in the German reichstag, and having already brought about the downfall of Grand Admiral von Tirpitz himself, is indicated in today's Berlin dispatches.

The tone of these dispatches is taken here to prove the supremacy of the emperor, Chancellor von Bethmann-Hollweg, Foreign Minister von Jagow and the army, who have been opposing the plan of Admiral von Tirpitz and the navy party to carry the submarine campaign to a merciless destruction of all neutral shipping to enemy ports.

Aim at Peaceful Solution.

Showing the decision of the emperor and his supporters to reject a submarine policy practically certain to bring about a break in relations with the United States, if not actually war, the development is regarded here as a potent method for a peaceful solution of the situation with Germany. By some it is regarded as the most important development toward the continuance of good relations between the countries that has come about since the period of strained relations began almost a year ago.

The passage of today's Berlin dispatches by the German censor is regarded as showing the desire of the German foreign office to prepare the American people for such a contest in the reichstag as was recently seen in congress between two factions over the armed ship question.

May Attack U. S. Stand.

It is belyieved the contest will result in probably harsh attacks upon the United States and the German government itself by the Von Tirpitz element, and for that reason officials and diplomats, reading between the lines, foresee an intention to prepare the United States for what is expected to develop as a result of the emperor's decision not to offend this country.

About a fortnight ago, it is understood, a conference was held in Berlin, presided over by the emperor himself, in which the discussion turned on submarine warfare generally and particularly upon the attitude of the United States. The general understanding was that it was the emperor himself who decided that every effort should be made to retain the friendship of the United States, short of abandoning any principles involving the honor of the German nation. The result was the rejection of the proposed extension of submarine warfare to affect neutral nations. Von Tirpitz's retirement followed naturally the rejection of the plans he had fathered.

FEAR TORPEDO BOATS CAN PIERCE U. S. FLEET

Washington, March 15.—Captain W. S. Sims, one of the expert officers of the navy, yesterday, told the House Naval Affairs Committee that one of the chief fears of officers was that a torpedo-boat flotilla could break through the first line of the fleet and cause great damage. To guard against this, he recommended the immediate construction of a battle cruiser squadron of eight or nine ships capable of making from thirty to thirty-five knots an hour. Thomas A. Edison appeared before the committee late yesterday and gave his views on naval preparedness.

Pope Rebuffs Hapsburgs.

Rome, March 15.—Pope Benedict has refused the request of Emperor Francis Joseph of Austria-Hungary for the necessary dispensation for the marriage of the Austrian archduchess, who is to wed Crown Prince Boris of Bulgaria. The pontiff insists that this dispensation can only be granted by the vatican if the Bulgarian throne again becomes Catholic

Succeeds Von Tirpitz as German Naval Chief

Admiral Edward K. von Capelle, one of the most expert organizers of naval construction in Germany, has succeeded Admiral von Tirpitz, who directed the U-boat campaign, as grand admiral. The future naval policy of the German empire will be directed by Admiral von Capelle.

THE MARKETS

Toledo, March 20.—The market opened stronger here today. Prices were 1 3-4c higher. Cash opened at $1.12 1-2, May at $1.13 1-2, and July at $1.12.

Liverpool cables on spot wheat were unchanged. Rumors of peace with Turkey and other foreign news which helped break the market last week, lacked confirmation, and crop reports are growing more unfavorable. These factors caused the advance.

	High.		Low.	Mar. 20.	Mar. 18.
Wheat—				Close—	
Cash....	1.12½	1.13¼	1.12½	1.13¼	1.10¾
May....	1.13½	1.15⅛	1.13½	1.14⅝	1.11⅝
JJuly....	1.12	1.13¼	1.12	1.13⅜	1.10¼
Corn—					
Cash.....	....	....	....	75¼	74½
May.....	77½	77½	77⅛	77⅝	76½
July.....	78⅝	78¾	78¼	78¼	77⅝
Oats—					
Cash.....	....	....	....	47½	47
May.....	47¾	....	....	47⅝	47¼
July.....	46⅜	46⅝	46⅛	46¼	45⅝
Clover Seed—					
Prime..	11.75	11.75	11.60	11.60	11.75
Mar...	11.40	11.40	11.30	11.30	11.45
Apr....	9.40	....	....	9.40	9.60
Oct....	8.60	8.62	8.55	8.55	8.60
Rye—					
No. 2....	....	....	....	91	91
Alsike—					
Prime..	....	....	....	9.40	9.40
March..	9.40	....	....	9.40	9.40
Timothy—					
Prime...	3.50	....	....	3.50	3.45
March..	3.50	....	....	3.50	3.45
April....	3.50	....	....	3.50	3.45

CHICAGO.

Wheat—					
May....	1.08⅜	1.10¼	1.08	1.09⅝	1.06⅝
July....	1.07½	1.08⅝	1.06	1.08⅛	1.05⅝
Sept....	1.06¼	1.07⅝	1.05½	1.06⅜	1.04½
Corn—					
May.....	75¼	75⅜	74⅞	75⅜	74¼
July.....	76½	76⅝	76	76⅛	75½
Sept....	76⅜	76½	76	76⅛	75⅝
Oats—					
May.....	44¼	44⅜	44	44⅜	43⅞
July.....	42⅞	43⅜	42⅜	43¼	42½

CHICAGO PROVISIONS.

Pork—					
May....	22.85	22.90	22.70	22.85	22.75
July....	22.50	22.75	22.50	22.62	22.50
Lard—					
May....	11.30	11.40	11.27	11.40	11.27
July....	11.60	11.67	11.52	11.65	11.52
Ribs—					
May....	11.97	12.00	11.92	12.00	11.92
July....	12.20	12.25	12.17	12.22	12.17

MINNEAPOLIS.

Wheat—					
May....	....	....	....	1.11⅛	1.08⅝
July....	....	....	....	1.11⅝	1.08⅝

DULUTH.

Wheat—					
May....	....	....	....	1.11½	1.08⅝
July....	....	....	....	1.12⅛	1.08⅞

TOLEDO PRODUCE

Butter, Eggs and Cheese.

(Jobbing prices to trade.)

Butter—Fancy Elgin creamery, 1-lb. prints, 36½c; solid pack, 37c.

Process Butter—Per 20-lb. tubs, rolls and prints or 10-lb. tubs, 26½c; oleo, 18@22c.

Cheese—Choice Michigan, 19@19½c; York tate, 21c; brick, 19@19½c; limburger, New York, 2 lbs., 20c; Wisconsin, 1 lb., 21c; block Swiss, 25c; domestic Swiss, 30c; imported, 45c; Roquefort, 55c; Longhorn, 22c.

Eggs—Fresh, candled, 20c; strictly fresh, 22c.

Vegetables.

Beets—New, per bu., 60c.

Beans—Green and Wax, $4.00@4.50 per hamper.

York State Cabbage—1½c per pound.

Carrots—Per bushel, $1.00.

California Celery—Large, per doz., 75c.

Cauliflower—Per case, $2.00.

Hothouse Cukes—Per dozen, $1.25@1.50.

Lettuce—Leaf, 8c pound.

Cal. Iceberg Head Lettuce—$4.00.

Fancy Head Lettuce—Per hamper, $2.00@2.50.

Mushrooms—50@60c pound.

Onions—Per 100-lb. sack, $2.00@2.50.

Spanish Onions—Per crate, $2.00@2.25.

Parsley—Large bunches, per doz., 50c.

Florida Peas—$4.00 hamper.

Pepper Mangoes—Per 4-qt. basket, 40c.

New Potatoes—Per bushel, $2.75.

Potatoes—$2.85@3.00 per sack.

New Bermuda Potatoes—$8.25 barrel.

Radishes—Round, breakfast, hothouse, 20@25c doz.; long, per doz., 18c.

Salsify—Home-grown, 45c.

Florida Tomatoes—Per 5-lb. basket, 60c.

Turnips—60c per bu.

Sweet Potatoes—Delaware, hamper, $1.00.

Shallots—Per doz., 50c.

Rhubarb—75c per doz.

Cal. Asparagus—Case, $3.00.

Taxas Spinach—Per bu., $1.75.

Nuts.

Almonds, lb., 18c; filberts, 14c; Brazils, lb., 16c; pecans, lb., 14c; peanuts, No. 1 Jumbos, bag, 9c; English walnuts, 16@18c.

Miscellaneous.

California Figs—Package, 90c box.

Peanut Butter—11c lb.

Popcorn—Old, 3½@4c per lb.

Honey—White, case, $4.00.

Navy Beans, $4.15.

Red Kidney Beans—$4.00 bu.

Chestnuts—Italian, 10c.

Dressed Meats and Poultry.

Dressed Hogs—Light, 12@12½c; heavy and rough, 10½@11c.

Calves—15@16c.

Fowls—Alive, 18@18½c.

Turkeys—Alive, 22c.

Geese—Alive, 15@16c.

Ducks—Alive, 18c.

Lambs—16@17c; sheep, 11@12c.

Steer Beef—Good, 12@12½c; light, 9c and up; cow beef, extra good, 10c.

Heifers—10@12c.

Bulls—9@9½c.

Provisions.

Lard—12½c.

Fat Bacon—14½c.

Lean Bacon—19½c.

Wide Bacon—6 to 8 lbs., 18c; 8 to 10 lbs., 16c.

Barrel Pork—Clear pork, $21.00; hams, sugar cured, 18c; shoulders, 12½c; luncheon sausage, 15½c.

Fresh pork sausage, 13c; bologna, 12½c; frankfurters, 14½c; garlic sausage, 12½c; dried beef, inside, 22½c; knuckles, 19½c.

Fresh Fish.

Pickerel, No. 1, 10c; No. 2, 7c; saugers, No. 1, 6c; No. 2, 5c; carp, 4c; whitefish, 12c; gray bass, 3½c; perch, 6c; white bass, 6c.

PRODUCERS' PRICES.

Hay (by the load in market place)—Loose, prime timothy, No. 1, $20.00; No. 2, $19.00 up.

Corn on market—Ear, 100 lbs., $1.00.

Oats—51c.

Flour, Feed and Salt.

(Supplied by George T. Browning, 613 Monroe Street.)

Flour (retail price on market place)—Spring wheat, per bbl., $7.50; winter patents, $7.00@7.25 per bbl.; family flour, $6.25@6.50 per bbl.; graham flour, per cwt., $2.75@3.00; new buckwheat flour, $3.50@4.00 per cwt.

Mill Feed (wholesale prices per ton)—Bran, $25.00@26.00; middlings brown, $27.00@28.00; white middlings, $32.00@33.00; ground t rley, $31.00; coarse meal, $1.55@2.00 per cwt.; chop feed, $33.00@34.00; old process meal, $38.00@39.00; union grades, $33.00@35.00; alfalfa chop, $32.00.

Hay—Bale, $17.00@20.00.

Cotton Seed Meal—$36.00@37.00.

Straw (buying price)—Tight pressed, per ton, $6.00@7.00; loose bale, 2½c.

Corn—Shelled, bu., 90@93c; earn corn, $1.10@1.15 per 100 lbs.

Oats—55c.

Corn Meal—New, kiln-dried, 100 lbs., $2.00.

Salt—Michigan common, $1.35 per bbl.; Retsof packing, per ton, $8.00; 90c per bag; lump stock salt, $12.00 per ton.

Scratch Feed—100 pounds, $1.90@2.00; beef scrap, 100 lbs., $5.00@3.25; 60 per cent tankage, $2.60 per 100 lbs.

New York Produce.

New York, March 21.—Flour lower to sell; spring patents, $5.75@6.10; winter patents, $5.80@6.90; winter straights, $5.55@5.75; Kansas straights, $5.70@5.90. Pork firm; mess, $25.50@26.00; family, $22.00@25.00; short clears, $22.00@25.00. Beef quiet; mess, $17.00@17.50; family, $18.50@19.50. Lard firm; middle west, $11.20@11.30. Molasses firm; New Orleans, open kettle, 40@50c.

Hay steady; No. 1, $1.35@1.40; No. 2, $1.25@1.40; No. 3, $1.00@1.05; shipping, 90@95c. Leather firm; hemlock firsts, 33@34c; seconds, 32@33c. Hides steady; Bogota, 33@34c; Central America, 33c.

Butter—Firmer; receipts, 5,041. Creamery, extras, (92 score) 38c; creamery, (higher scoring) 38½@39c; firsts, 36@37½c; seconds, 34@36c. Eggs, firm; receipts, 11,327. Fresh gathered, extras, 23½@24c; extra firsts, 22c; firsts, 22@22½c; seconds, 21½@21¾c. Nearby henery whites, fine to fancy, 27c; nearby henery browns, 24@25c. Cheese, firm; receipts, 1,696. State, held, specials, 18¾c; do., average fancy, 18c; current make, average run, 17¾@17¾c; Wisconsin, twins, held, 18@18¾c. Live poultry, weak; no prices settled. Dressed, firm; chickens, 15@30½c; fowls, 14½@19½c; turkeys, 26@30c.

Chicago Produce.

Chicago, March 21.—Butter—Receipts, 9,840 tubs; creamery extra, 36c; extra firsts, 35@35½c; firsts, 33@33½c; packing stock, 22½@23½c. Eggs—Receipts, 23,686 cases; current receipts, 18@19c; ordinary firsts, 18@18½c; firsts, 19@19½c; extra, 22@23c; checks, 14@15c; dirties, 16@17c. Live poultry—Turkeys, 21c; chickens, 17c; springs, 17½c; roosters, 12½c; geese, 10@13c; ducks, 16@18c. Potatoes—Receipts, 37 cars; Minnesota and Wisconsin, 88@90c.

Chicago Live Stock.

Chicago, March 20.—Hogs—Receipts, 53,000; slow; bulk, $9.35@9.65; light, $9.15@9.70; mixed, $9.30@9.70; heavy, $9.25@9.70; roughs, $9.25@9.45; pigs, $7.80@8.60. Cattle—Receipts, 17,000; weak; native beef steers, $7.50@9.80; stockers and feeders, $6.00@8.20; cows and heifers, $3.80@8.90; calves, $8.25@10.75. Sheep—Receipts, 14,000; strong; wethers, $8.15@8.90; lambs $9.75@11.50.

Pittsburg Live Stock.

Pittsburgh, March 20.—Cattle—Receipts, 2,000, steady; top, $9.50. Hogs—Receipts, 6,000; steady; prime yeawles, heavy mixed and mediums, $9.90@9.95; heavy yorkers, $9.85@9.90; light yorkers, $9.00@9.25; pigs, $8.25@8.65; roughs, $7.00@9.15. Sheep and lambs—Receipts, 2,500; steady; top sheep, $9.25; top lambs, $11.75. Calves—Receipts, 700; steady; top $11.50.

Buffalo Live Stock.

East Buffalo, N. Y., March 21.—Cattle—Receipts, 3,000; active. Prime steers, $9.25@9.65; shipping, $8.25@9.15; butchers, $7.00@8.75; heifers, $6.50@8.25; cows, $4.00@7.25; bulls, $5.00@7.50; stockers and feeders, $6.00@7.25; stock heifers, $5.50@6.25; fresh cows and springers, active and firm, $50@100. Veals—Receipts, 1,400; slow and steady; $4.00@11.50. Hogs—Receipts, $1,600; active. Heavy, $9.95@10.00; mixed, $9.90@10.00; yorkers, $9.00@9.95; pigs, $8.50@8.85; roughs, $8.30@8.90; stags, $6.50@7.75. Sheep and lambs—Receipts, 10,400; active; lambs, $8.00@12.00; yearlings, $8.50@10.50; wethers, $9.00@9.40; ewes, $4.00@8.50; sheep mixed, $8.50@8.75.

Cotton.

New York, March 20.—Cotton futures opened steady; May, 11.98c; July, 12.15c; October, 12.26c; December, 12.41c; January, 12.46c.

An easier turn in New Orleans accompanied by reports that some of the map readers at that point expected rain in the southwest by Wednesday, was followed by a little flurry of selling which carried July contracts off to $12.13 and October to $12.28, or back to about Saturday's closing figures. General business continued quiet, however, and the market rallied four or five points with prices holding steady at midday.

Prince of Wales in Egypt.

London, March 20.—"The Prince of Wales has arrived in Egypt on appointment as staff captain to the general officer commanding the chief Mediterranean expeditionary force," says an official statement issued last night.

WEEK IN WAR

SUNDAY, March 12.—Germans advance in Rheims region. Portuguese cabinet resigns to make way for war defence government. Germ

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URGES NAVY YARD IN SAN FRANCISCO BAY

Admiral Benson Prefers It to Puget Sound.

Washington, March 18.—Rear Admiral Benson, chief of the bureau of operations, told the house naval committee, Friday, that San Francisco bay should have a navy yard "adequate to build as many battleships as might be necessary for the Pacific coast."

He said a first-class plant there would be vastly more valuable than one at Puget Sound, and that he did not favor the $2,000,000 appropriation, passed by the senate yesterday, for improvement of Puget Sound yard.

San Francisco, the admiral argued, was more central than Puget Sound, and had a larger body of water and a better fortified bay entrance. Puget Sound, he added, was "not only very near foreign territory, but in a position where it is easily approached by nations across the Pacific.

FORMER W. VA. SENATOR IS DROWNED IN OHIO RIVER

Gallipolis, March 20.—Former Senator Walter H. Cossin of West Virginia, and mayor of Mount Pleasant, fell into the Ohio river from a motorboat here yesterday and was drowned. His body has not been recovered. Cossin leaves a widow and six children.

AVIATORS SEARCH BLIND TRAILS IN HUNT FOR VILLA

Bandit Leader Thought Heading for Mountains After Defeat by Carranzistas.

El Paso, Texas, March 21.—American troops have been despatched to Las Cruces to aid in fighting Francisco Villa and his band of outlaws, who have been forced into another battle with the Carranza troops near that point.

This information came as a report by wireless today to the United States army station at Columbus, N. M.

El Paso, Texas, March 21.—Aviators of the United States army were reported today searching the almost blind trails leading to the passes in the Sierra Madre mountains, where Francisco Villa may seek to escape after his defeat by the Carranza forces yesterday at Namiquipa.

Details of the fight, in which Colonel Cano, with about 900 Carranzistas took part, are lacking, but it is reported that Villa was badly worsted and that he fled, leaving his dead and wounded.

Capt. B. D. Foulois is in charge of the seven aviators selected for the task of scouting for Villa who, after his fight with Col. Cano, is expected to scatter his bandits rather than risk an engagement with the American troops, who are said to bar his way to the north.

Hard to Find in Mountains.

Army officers agree that if Villa breaks up his command into small bands and turns to the Sierra Madre mountains as a hiding place, it will be almost impossible to capture him. Villa spent his early days as an outlaw in these mountains, the passes through which an army and its transport may not move. It takes 10 to 12 days to negotiate these tortuous passes into the Sonora district.

Mexicans here believe Villa will hide himself in the mountain fastnesses until the American troops have given up the chase.

Makes for Ancient Trail.

During the night, according to the Carranza reports on the engagements, the bandits vanquished at Las Cruces in a two-hour battle, effected a junction with the losers of the Namoquipa conflict, only 25 miles from the leading American column. Gen. Gaviera believes the Villa forces' move toward the points from which the American troops were advancing, was with the hope of reaching an ancient trail a few miles north of Namiquipa, by which he could double back to Babicora.

The Villistas vanquished at Las Cruces were led by the bandit chieftain in person. Villa is said to have had with him about 800 men. They were opposed by 900 Carranzistas. The battle was fought on the banks of the Santa Maria river, which Villa was attempting to cross. The Carranzistas held good positions and were able to repulse three different assaults. When the Villista attacks weakened, the Carranza troops took the offensive and drove Villa's forces into headlong retreat.

Villa's force in the Las Cruces battle was larger than that which he had with him in the Columbus raid. He had gathered in many volunteers during his retreat from the border.

WON'T QUIT UNTIL SLIDE PERIL ENDS—GOETHALS

Washington, March 17. — Major General George W. Goethals, governor general of the Panama Canal Zone, yesterday denied emphatically that he would resign coincident with the reopening of the canal April 15. "I am going back to the canal very soon, and I am going to stay there until all danger of a recurrence of slides has passed," he declared.

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GERMANS PUSH NEARER VERDUN

Launch Drive Against French Left Flank; Occupy Avocourt Wood.

London, March 21.—The Germans before Verdun are making a strong drive at the French left flank well toward the border in the neighborhood of Argonne and have gained ground south of Malancourt, some ten miles northwest of Verdun.

Their first attacks took them into the Malancourt wood, and today's official statement from Paris shows them to have pushed some distance further southward, occupying the Avocourt wood, the southern section of the Malancourt wooded district.

Held in Avocourt Wood.

The attacks have been made with important forces, with the support of a heavy bombardment by shells of large calibre and the throwing of liquid fire by detachments carrying special devices for the purpose.

The Germans attempted a further advance southward, but according to Paris their attempts to debouch from the Avocourt wood were failures.

Today's Berlin announcement on the German drive in the Avocourt sector reports the storming of all the French fortified positions in and near the Avocourt woods. The ground was won by Bavarian regiments and Wurttemburg land troops.

In making their substantial gains the Germans took more than 2,500 prisoners and quantities of war material, while the French added materially to their casualties in fruitless counter attacks.

A news agency despatch from Teheran reports the occupation of Ispahan, one of the most important cities of Persia, 218 miles southeast of Teheran, by the Russians.

The Russians have won an important success in Southeastern Galicia, where Vienna admits that the Austrian bridgehead at Uscieczko, on the Dniester, about 40 miles northwest of Czernowitz, has been evacuated under the heavy Russian pressure.

Austrians Cut Way Out.

The Austrian force there was trapped, but cut its way through Uscieczko, which the Russians held, and joined other Austrian forces near Zale Czczyky, further south on the Dneister.

The Italians have resumed heavy attack at the Tolmino bridgehead, Vienna reporting the repulse of assaults against Mrzlivrh and Krn with losses to the Italians of machine guns and numbers of men taken prisoner. The Austrians themselves captured a position at Romson and made additional captures there. At the Gorizia bridgehead, where there has been intense artillery fire, the Austrians ejected the Italians from a trench.

URGE REICHSTAG TO IGNORE U. S.

German Liberals Protest Any Further Concessions in U-Boat Warfare.

Berlin, March 18.—Members of the Liberal party in the reichstag met today and adopted resolutions which are in effect a protest against further concessions to the United States on the matter of submarine warfare.

The resolutions request the imperial chancellor to make no agreement with other powers which might hamper the unlimited use of U-boats as a weapon and urge the employment of submarines, not only in the war zone, but in warfare against commercial vessels except such as are devoted solely to passenger traffic.

Predict Bill Will Pass.

The Conservative and Center parties took similar action at meetings that preceded the reichstag session and a measure having the support of three parties will be introduced as soon as the reichstag meets. The resignation of Admiral von Tirpitz is believed to have precipitated this action. It is expected that the bill will be passed, though it probably will meet sharp opposition from the government.

The text of the bill follows:

"Whereas, England makes war not only against armed forces of Germany, but has taken measures to impede the provisioning of Germany with victuals and raw materials in order to starve the nation into submission, for which purpose England brutally violates international law and uses force against neutral countries.

Want No More Concessions.

"Whereas, further, Germany is able, by unlimited submarine warfare, to increase England's lack of tonnage that sufficient provisioning of the British nation with victuals and raw materials can be rendered extraordinarily difficult and perhaps impossible.

"Whereas, such warfare would bring nearer a victorious end of the war, the imperial chancellor is requested not to enter into agreements with other countries which would hinder us in the legitimate use of our submarine weapon and prevent our making use of submarines against enemy traders with the exception of passenger ships."

CALLS PEARY'S CROCKER LAND ONLY A MYTH

MacMillan Expedition Sends Back Denial.

New York, March 17.—A letter dated Etah, Greenland, Nov. 28, 1914, from Donald B. MacMillan, leader of the Crocker Land expedition, to Colonel H. D. Borup, U. S. A., retired, father of the late George Borup, who was to have led the expedition, recites the discovery that Crocker Land, as Peary thought he saw it, does not exist, and that the expedition is equipped with food to last until August, 1915—seven months ago.

Mr. MacMillan added that if the relief ship Cluett failed to reach them by that time the party would be compelled to live as do the Eskimos. Recent advices say that the Cluett failed to reach Etah last summer, but her crew intended to attempt to send sledges to Etah to bring MacMillan and his men back to the ship at North Star Bay, 125 miles south.

COMMANDER OF U. S. EXPEDITION IN MEXICO IN HIS ACTIVE SERVICE UNIFORM

BRIG. GEN. JOHN J. PERSHING. ©INT. FILM SERVICE.

This picture of Brig.-Gen. John J. Pershing, commanding the punitive expedition in Mexico, searching for the outlaw, Villa, was made in Columbus, N. M., during the mobilization of the column which entered Mexico at that point.

BAKER OPPOSES WILSON'S BILL

Brands Hay Military Measure, Backed by President, as Inadequate.

Washington, March 18.—The house military bill is President Wilson's own bill, Chairman Hay, of the military committee, informed the house today when debate on the measure was resumed, under the 10-hour rule.

"I may say," he said, in reply to a question, "in broad language that this is the President's bill; that he thoroughly approves of it."

"Then," said Mr. Moore, "Gentlemen voting for this bill will be voting for the President's conviction?"

"They will," Mr. Hay responded.

Baker Hurls a Bomb.

Secretary of War Baker, former pacifist, threw a bomb into administration ranks Friday when, in a letter to Congressman A. P. Gardner of Massachusetts, he exposed the house's pet army increase bill as totally inadequate. He declared it would increase the regular army by but 40,000 and would add nothing to the reserve forces. Congress had been led to believe by Congressman Hay, author of the army increase bill and administration leader, that the bill would make the total army strength 1,284,790, whereas 473,700 was the correct figure.

Former Secretary Garrison's friends claim that Baker has taken the same stand as his predecessor—namely, that the house bill is not adequate. They also claim that Baker is now in the same position, that he must bow to congress, resign or make a fight for a more effective bill, which would bring the pacifists down on him in increasing numbers. And one of the administration's chief troubles is keeping the Bryan element in line.

Disputes Hay's Figures.

The letter disputed the accuracy of the figures by which Mr. Hay sought to show that 1,324,790 men would be immediately available for a national army if the house bill were enacted.

Using the same method of calculation as that employed by Mr. Hay, it said, "We should have now available, without any legislation, 1,284,790 men, who have had some military training."

"In other words," the letter added, "the only immediate effect of the passage of the house army bill would be to increase the regular army by 40,000 men, and even that increase being added in four annual increments, would require about four years' time to be recruited and a still longer time to become effective."

It had been planned to hold night sessions in an attempt to get through tonight, but this was given up after it was seen that no organized opposition to the bill was in evidence on the floor of the house and after announcement that many amendments would be offered.

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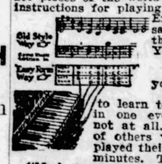
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STEAMER KANAWHA SINKS; EIGHT MEN ARE MISSING

Sunk on Way to Brazil From Norfolk.

New York, March 18.—News was received in this city that the steamship Kanawha, bound from New York to Rio Janiero, by way of Norfolk, Va., had sunk at sea.

A wireless message from the Santa Marta stated that it had rescued 21 members of the crew. Another boatload of the Kanawha sailors, consisting of the third officer and seven men, was still missing when the Santa Marta reported.

The Kanawha sailed from here March 11, for Norfolk, Port Arthur and Rio Janiero, with coal. She was a steel steamer of 2,182 tons gross, 243 feet long, with 40 feet beam. She was built in 1902, at Port Huron, and was owned by L. Powell, of New Orleans. She was formerly in service on the Great Lakes.

FAVORS ARMY BOARD'S PLAN FOR U. S. DEFENSE

Chamber of Commerce of U. S. Committee Reports.

Kansas City, Mo., March 17.—The committee on national preparedness of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States favors the defense plans laid down by the national army board. The committee so reported to a meeting of the board of directors of the chamber here yesterday.

Use of military training in high schools also was advocated. The committee report will be submitted for a referendum vote of all members of the national body.

Joseph H. Defrees, of Chicago, was elected chairman of the executive committee by the directors.

TAGGART'S APPOINTED TO FILL OUT SHIVELY TERM

Committeeman Is Named by Indiana Governor.

Indianapolis, March 20.—Thomas Taggart, Democratic national committeeman, was appointed United States senator to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Senator Benj. F. Shively, by Governor Ralston, today. Mr. Taggart expects to leave for Washington immediately.

The new senator has been prominent in politics in Indiana for 25 years and has maintained the leadership of the Democratic party in Indiana practically all of that time. The only offices Mr. Taggart has ever held were auditor of this (Marion) county for two terms and three times mayor of Indianapolis.

TAFT SAYS HE FEARS U. S. WILL GET A JOLT

Chicago, March 18.—William H. Taft was the guest of honor at a luncheon given by the American Red Cross yesterday.

"We are going to Mexico and for a short time they have been delaying the advance in order to prepare," said the former President. "I might venture to say that some of the delay is due to preparedness for Red Cross work.

"There is a saying that the Lord helps those who help themselves, and I am afraid that this country will sometime get a jolt that will disturb it in its self-complacency."

URGE VEGETATION TO CHECK SLIDES

Committee of Engineers Also Suggests Drainage and Sluices at Culebra.

WHAT THE SPECIAL BOARD OF SCIENTISTS SAY ABOUT THE PANAMA CANAL SLIDES.

Slides of nine million cubic yards of earth are being removed at the rate of a million yards a month.

But the canal will be in operation long before the nine months are up.

There may be further slides, but it is not true that the canal is likely to be tied up repeatedly for long periods.

Excessive rainfall causes the slides. The precipitation at Culebra is 87 inches a year.

Preventative measures suggested: Vegetation on the slopes, closing of cracks, drainage by tiles, open drains and other methods, a cut made by sluicing in the East Culebra slide.

Trouble is unlikely at any point outside the mile through Culebra.

Washington, March 16. — Panama canal slides are caused by excessive rainfall, the most important remedies for which are drainage and sluicing, according to a report submitted to President Wilson today by the committee of eminent engineers and scientists, which recently completed an investigation on the isthmus.

Despite the 9,000,000 cubic yards of earth yet to be removed, which can be dredged out only at the rate of 1,000,000 cubic yards a month, the President is informed that the canal will not be closed for a period of nine months, but that it can be opened as soon as the channel is sufficiently deepened and the slides become so low that dredges, even when interrupted by the passage of ships, can keep ahead of the movements of earth.

Slides to Continue.

Slides in Culebra cut will continue to cause considerable expense to the nation for a number of years, the committee declares, and the possibility of further trouble at Culebra is pointed out. The report says it is the firm belief of the committee that, after the present difficulties have been overcome, navigation through the canal is not likely again to be seriously interrupted. There is declared to be absolutely no justification for statements that traffic will be repeatedly interrupted for long periods in years to come. The canal will serve the great purpose for which it was constructed and the realization of that purpose in the near future is assured, the report says.

Discussing the remedy for present conditions, the committee declared that every available and practicable device should be used to turn the water, falling as rain, from all ground that is sliding, to prevent it from entering adjacent ground. The following remedial measures are suggested:

Covering slopes bordering the slides with vegetation; closing of peripheral cracks, which exist for a long time before earth movements begin; drainage of undisturbed and threatened areas by means of surface and tile drainage; drainage of the great slides by establishing complete system of open drains; drainage by tunnels, which should be tried with caution, and extended only in cases which promise results commensurate with the cost; that a cut be made by sluicing in the East Culebra slide, starting at an appropriate point on canal and diverging from it diagonally in a general southeasterly direction, in a zone of gentle slopes.

The President is informed that sliding ground will continue to enter the canal for several years to come, though in diminishing amounts, but it is suggested that relatively inexpensive measures, which tend to arrest the present active slides or which promise to reduce the charge against maintenance of the canal in the future are warranted.

"The composition of the rocks, their natural weakness and earthquakes, all instrumental in producing the slides, are beyond the control of man, but a partial control of ground and rain water and the relief of pressure by unloading certain areas are feasible, and the committee confines its remedial suggestions to these measures," the report states.

Conditions Mainly Good.

"In addition to the danger of the slides, there is no danger that the canal may be blocked by the fall of the hills of Culebra district."

In general, the committee believes that no great extension of these slides is probable, because the soft rock constituting a very large part of the slides is quite limited in extent, except east of the East Culebra slide, and conditions elsewhere are unfavorable for extensions.

The committee of investigators consisted of William H. Welch, Charles R. Van Hiss, president of the University of Wisconsin; Gen. H. L. Abbott, corps of engineers United States army; John C. Branner, geologist and former president of Stanford university; Whitman Cross, geologist in the United States geological survey; R. C. Carpenter, professor of mechanical engineering in Cornell university; Arthur P. Davis, chief of the Reclamation Service, Washington; John R. Freeman, construction engineer, Providence; J. F. Hayford, dean of the college of engineering, Northwestern university; Harry Fielding Reid, professor of engineering, Johns Hopkins university.

RUMANIA LEANS TO ALLIES; GREECE MAY LOSE STANDING

Athens, March 20.—The impression prevails in high political circles at Athens that Rumania shortly will abandon her policy of neutrality in favor of the entente allies.

Should Rumania enter the war Greek officials would be placed in an embarrassing position, the force of which already is felt. Military representatives of the entente allies do not disguise the fact that at present they have no need for Greece and do not desire to assume responsibility for maintenance and equipment of the Greek army unless they are assured definitely of co-operation in the event of an allied offensive in Macedonia. The course of the fighting at Verdun has produced a marked impression on even the most determined interventionists, and the royalist press is changing its tone in regard to the participation of Greece in the war.

The feeling of allied diplomats seems to be that if Greece desires to enter the war now she will have to do so on her own initiative and with no conditions with respect to territorial compensation.

DESTROYERS MEET IN THE NORTH SEA

Four British and Three German Vessels Engage in Running Fight.

London, March 21.—Three German destroyers were defeated in a running battle with four British vessels of the same type off the Belgian coast Monday. Official announcement of the battle, the first sea clash in the North sea for many months, was issued by the admiralty today.

The German destroyers fled to the German naval base at Zeebrugge, but two of them were hit by shots from the pursuing British vessels. Four British sailors were wounded.

The admiralty's statement follows:

"Yesterday morning four British destroyers sighted three German destroyers off the Belgian coast. The Germans immediately turned and ran for Zeebrugge, chased by us. Shots were exchanged during a running fight. Two of the enemy's boats were hit. Our casualties were four wounded.

The Berlin Version.

Berlin, March 21.—The German admiralty account of the battle between British destroyers and German torpedo boats off the Belgian coast follows:

"On March 20, off the coast of Flanders, a fight, which was successful for us, took place between three German torpedo boats and a division of five British destroyers.

"The enemy broke off the engagement after he had received several direct hits and he steamed out of sight at full speed.

"We suffered only unimportant damage."

Disgrace of Arrest Kills a Former Slave

New York, March 15.—While being led upstairs to the "pen" at the men's night court early today David Chase, 75 years old, a homeless negro arrested for begging, collapsed and died before the arrival of a physician. The negro, in tattered clothing and shoes worn through, had a few minutes before his death confided to policemen that he had suffered an irreparable disgrace through his arrest.

"I's just a poor old colored man," he said, "but this is an awful disgrace. I was once a happy young fellow and working for Jeff Davis. You know Jeff Davis? Well, he was the biggest man in the south them days. I was his slave, and, say, he was—"

The old man, stricken with a fit of coughing, breathed his last a few minutes later.

TAFT ESCAPES AS AUTO COLLIDES IN CHICAGO

Chicago, March 18.—Former President Taft narrowly escaped injury while on his way to a banquet of the Irish Fellowship club when the automobile in which he was riding collided with another car.

Mr. Taft's machine was only slightly damaged, but the other car was wrecked.

"There has been an easy amalgamation of the Irish with our American life," said Mr. Taft in an address before the club. "They have added much to the composite American made from various European stocks. They have softened the American wit. They have added to American tenderness."

CLASSIFIED OPPORTUNITIES

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MALE HELP WANTED.

Firemen and brakemen; $100 monthly; experience unnecessary; hundreds needed by the best railroads everywhere; particulars free. 797 Railway Bureau, East St. Louis, Ill.

Firemen and brakemen, $100 monthly. Experience unnecessary. Hundreds needed by the best railroads everywhere. Particulars free. 797 Railway Bureau, East St. Louis, Ills.

Wanted — Men-Women — $75 month Goverment jobs. Vacancies constantly. Write for list positions now obtainable. Franklin Institute, Dept. H-27, Rochester, N. Y.

Motormen, $80 monthly. Interubrbans everywhere. Experience unnecessary. Qualify now. State age. Booklet free. Address Box K-146, care Blade, Toledo, Ohio.

I made $50,000 in five years with a mail order business; began with $5. Send for free booklet. Tells how. Heacock, box 668, Lockport, N. Y.

FEMALE HELP WANTED.

Ladies to sew at home for a large Phila. firm; good pay; nice work; no canvassing; send stamped envelope for prices paid. Universal Co., Dept. 25, Walnut st., Phila., Pa.

Five bright, capable ladies to travel, demonstrate and sell dealers; $25 to $50 per week; railroad fare paid. Goodrich Drug Company, Dept. 61, Omaha, Neb.

Earn $15 weekly addressing envelopes at home, either sex; full instructions, 10 cents silver. F. Hine, Garden Grove, Iowa.

Ladies—We will pay you 30 an hour for your spare time; home work; no canvassing. Send stamp, System 30, Altoona, Pa.

AGENTS.

Will $120 a month and automobile furnished free interest you? Answer quick; secure valuable agency; auto necessities; guaranteed fast sellers; quick repeaters; remarkable money makers. M. G. Rayburn Co., 181 N. Dearborn, Chicago.

Amazing, startling, sensational, stupendous, new, guaranteed easy insurance protection plan; hustling agent 18 to 60 wanted in each locality to represent big sick and accident company. W. G. Critchlow, Dep. 2717, Covington, Ky.

Men of ideas and inventive ability should write for new "Lists of Needed Inventions" patent buyers and "How to Get Your Patent and Your Money." Advice free. Randolph & Co., Patent Attorneys, Dept. 57, Wash., D. C.

Agents—200 per cent profit; wonderful little article; something new; sells like wildfire; carry right in your pocket. Write at once for free sample. E. M. Feltman, Sales Manager, 4399 3rd st., Cincinnati, O.

Agents—Make a dollar an hour, sell Mendets, a patent patch for instantly mending leaks in all utensils; sample package and catalogue of household specialties free. Collette Mfg. Co., Dept. 710-A, Amsterdam, N. Y.

Agents—Large manufacturer wants reliable Men, Women, to sell guaranteed Hosiery, Underwear, Shirts, direct to homes. Write for FREE samples. Madison Mills, 588 Broadway, New York.

MEDICAL.

Wanted—Everybody suffering. Piles, Fistulas, fissures, ulceration, bleeding, itching; write; free trial; positive, painless pile combination. S. U. Tarney, Auburn, Ind.

Stomach sufferers, write for unusual offer. Doctor Wertz, Jackson, Mich.

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Four pounds: Best grade chewing of smoking tobacco, prepaid, 80c; 9 pounds, $1,65; your money back if not satisfied. Write for price list, Kentucky Tobacco Co., Patesville, Kentucky.

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Thousands Men and Women Wanted this year for U. S. Government jobs. $65 to $150.00 month. Vacations with pay. No layoffs. Short hours. Common education sufficient. "Pull" unnecessary. Write immediately for free list of positions now obtainable. Franklin Institute, Dept. H-31, Rochester, N. Y.

$25 weekly collecting names. Instructions 10c; return if dissatisfied. Superba Co., W. E., Baltimore, Md.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

Free for six months—My special offer to introduce my magazine "INVESTING FOR PROFIT." It is worth $10 a copy to anyone who has been getting poorer while the rich get richer. It demonstrates the REAL earning power of money, and shows how anyone, no matter how poor, CAN acquire riches. INVESTING FOR PROFIT is the only progressive financial journal published. It shows how $100 grows to $2,500. Write NOW and I'll send it six months free. H. L. Barber, 407-28 W. Jackson Blvd., Chicago.

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You'd like it in North Carolina. Mar land or Virginia; farm lands $15.00 per acre, easy terms, on railroad, near market; write for list; mild summers, short winters, good markets. If you will send names of two friends interested in the South will send you year's subscription free to Southern Homeseeker. Write F. H. Baume, Agri. Agt., Norfolk & Western Ry. Co., N. & W. Bldg., Roanoke, Va.

Fertile Virginia Farms along Chespeake & Ohio Rwy., at $15 an acre and up; easy terms. Mild climate, rich soil, abundant rainfall, plentiful and cheap labor. Convenient to eastern markets, also to good schools and churches. Write for free illustrated farm land booklet, "Country Life in Virginia." Address K. T. Crawley, Indus. Agt., C. & O. Ry., Room 1025, Richmond, Va.

Productive Lands—Crop payments easy terms—along the Northern Pacific in Minnesota, North Dakota, Montana, Idaho, Washington and Oregon. Free literature, telling what state interests you. L. J. Bricker, Gen. Northern Pacific Ry., St. Paul, Minn.

Montana—Write to Otto M. Christinson Land Co., Glasgow, Mont., for circulars Northeastern Montana lands.

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Wanted—Farms: have 3,357 buyers describe your unsold property. 225 Farmers Exchange, Denver, Colo.

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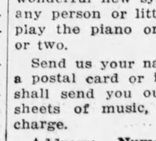

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APPEALS TO UNCLE SAM TO BEAT OFF SEA LIONS

Lighthouse Keeper Fears They Will Take Island.

San Francisco, March 17.—The keeper of the light house on Ano Nuevo Island, below Pigeon Point on the California coast, has appealed to federal officials here for relief from the sea lions which the law forbids his killing and which have increased to such an extent he fears they will take possession of the island.

Even his private quarters are invaded by the pups, he declared in a communication received here today. When he opens the door a troop of young sea lions march into the house and at meal time the entire colony surrounds his domicile, barking for admittance. Sleep is difficult, he declared, for the slightest disturbance during the night he said was the signal for a sea lion chorus which can be heard all over the island.

The problem will be presented to the department of commerce and labor.

Peru President to Quit.

Lima, Peru, March 16.—President Pardo has decided to resign next month in favor of Ricardo Bentin, the first vice president, on account of ill health. He will go to New York about the middle of April on the way to Europe to recuperate. He will be accompanied by his wife and his brother Luis.

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